Massillon has four railroads, the Ohio Canal, three express companies, a telephone exchange, and will soon have competing telegraph lines.

The Massillon Independent.

Massillon has inexhaustible beds of coal, stone, iron and clay, either within or very near the corporate limits. Massillon coal is the best in the world.

VOL. XXV--NO. 1. MASSILLON, OHIO, JUNE 24, 1887. WHOLE NO. 1,429

CHOICE

City Property.

There is no better investment to be made than in real estate in Massillon, as the city is bound to grow rapidly and steadily. I have a number of

Finely Located Lots

AND

Comfortable Dwellings

Scattered in the different wards which will be sold upon easy terms. For particulars inquire of

P. G. ALBRIGHT,

German Deposit Bank.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diellhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory s store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO. Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

H. C. ROYER, M. D.
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours; 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office at east end of Rover Block on West Main St: Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1882. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address box 352, Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SUICIDED IN NIAGARA.

A MAN JUMPS FROM THE BRIDGE INTO THE FALLS.

The Startling Sight Revealed to Sunday Visitors to the Falls—Mr. Frank Trigg, a Well Known Business Man of Washington, Makes the Fatal Jump.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 21.—About 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon a party of visitors who were viewing the scenery from the Three Sisters Islands, observed a middle-aged man, apparently bent on sight-seeing, like themselves, standing on the third bridge that connects the islands. Looking back a few minutes later the man was seen to have his coat and hat off and was in the act of leaping from the bridge into the water. The party were at too great a distance to do aught but stand and witness the fatal leap. The body sank at once, and passed over the horse-shoe falls. Hastening back to the bridge the party found the coat and hat, and on the bridge railing was a chalk mark, evidently placed there by the suicide to mark the spot where he made the leap.

From papers in the pocket of the coat, it was learned that the man was F. Trigg, of Washington, D. C., a guest at the Continental hotel for the past few days. The hotel people know nothing about the man except that he came there a few days ago and registered as stated. The body will probably not be found before it reaches Lewiston, eight miles down the river, which will not be before two or three days have elapsed.

His Identity Revealed.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Frank Trigg, the Niagara Falls suicide, was very well known in Washington, where for a number of years he has been the passenger agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. He lived with his wife and two children, aged nine and fourteen years, at 415 Sixth street, Northwest. Mrs. Trigg was very much affected by the news, and no arrangements have yet been made for the disposition of his body when it is recovered.

Mr. Trigg was a good business man, and was well thought of. He was traveling on business for the road, and his friends are at a loss to account for his action in taking his own life. His relations with his family are said to have been of the most pleasant nature, and no one knows of any financial trouble that would lead to such a step.

Mr. Trigg was about forty years of age. He was a very jovial, pleasant man, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends. If the body is recovered to-day arrangements for the funeral will be made at once.

WAR IN ROWAN COUNTY.

CRAIG TOLLIVER KILLED BY THE REGULATORS.

The Bloodiest Feud Ever Waged in Kentucky—Soldiers on the Scene—Morehead Attacked and Sacked By the Mob—The Town on Fire—Thirteen People Killed.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The Evening Post special from Mt. Sterling, Ky., says: The most desperate fighting is now going on at Morehead. The Martin-Logan "Regulators" from the upper part of the county entered the village about daylight. Pickets were placed along all the roads to cut off escape and to prevent assistance from entering the town. The work of exterminating Tolliver and his gang then began. Craig Tolliver was among the first to be killed. Two others were also killed. Several houses were fired.

This much was learned before telegraphic communication was cut off. The last words of the operator were: "Am virtually a prisoner. Can send only road business."

The telegraph office at Morehead is connected with the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. The wildest excitement prevails in this city, which is thirty miles west of Morehead. There is talk of organizing and sending a volunteer company from this place. It is the universal belief that the war now on at Morehead will be the last, and before it is done the leaders of the factions will be exterminated.

Another Account.

PARIS, Ky., June 23.—A telegram from Morehead states that Craig Tolliver and some citizens and soldiers had been fighting from daylight until noon to-day, and that Tolliver and four men had been killed. There is general rejoicing here at Tolliver's death, and a hope that peace may follow.

A late telegram says the fight was still on at 2 p. m. Tolliver had been killed.

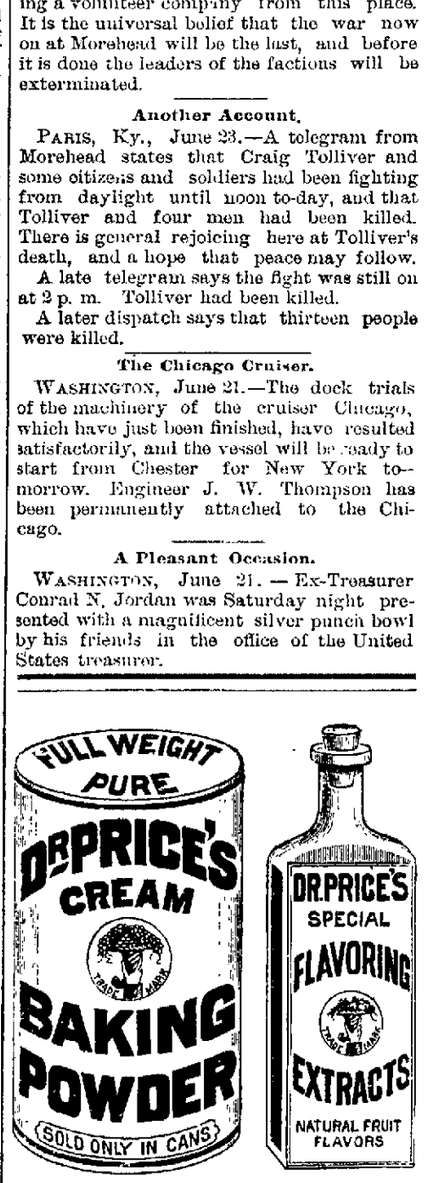
A later dispatch says that thirteen people were killed.

The Chicago Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The dock trials of the machinery of the cruiser Chicago, which have just been finished, have resulted satisfactorily, and the vessel will be ready to start from Chester for New York to-morrow. Engineer J. W. Thompson has been permanently attached to the Chicago.

A Pleasant Occasion.

WASHINGTON, June 21. — Ex-Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan was Saturday night presented with a magnificent silver punch bowl by his friends in the office of the United States treasurer.



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Used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts as The Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

All the Occurrences of the Week Saturday.

A revolution is fomenting in the Hawaiian islands.

Rhode Island house passed a bill enforcing prohibition.

Dakota Masons will expel saloonists from membership.

The National Opera company is about stranded at Buffalo.

A plot is reported from Wurzburg against the life of the kaiser.

Sardima fever, as deadly as yellow jack, is epidemic at Guaymas, Mexico.

Emma Poncett, a pretty woman of Baltimore, dropped dead in a ball-room.

Sinclair Tousey, president of the American News company, is dead at New York.

Tory leaders in parliament acknowledge the Bodyke evictions were cruel and unjust.

The steamer Vidette, Mobile and New York, foundered off Florida. Crew saved.

Two unknown dead bodies, with evidence of murder, were found in the lake at Chicago.

Washington Manufacturing company, cloths, Philadelphia, failed. Liabilities $550,000.

George Ankes was killed by burglars whom he detected in his house near Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Penseyres, who murdered her husband, was found guilty in the second degree at Buffalo, N. Y.

Charley Winterholter, aged ten, was killed by a brick falling off a church steeple at Wheeling, W. Va.

A mutiny in the Herat garrison, India, was quelled by the slaughter of thirty loyal and fifty rebel troops.

The once famous pitcher, Corcoran, has been released by Indianapolis and pitcher Kirby fined for inefficient work.

Celebrated jockeys, Garrison and McLaughlin, nearly lost their lives at Gravesend yesterday their horses falling.

Samuel Gilson, of Erie, Pa., drowned accidentally. Thirteen thousand dollars insurance on his life would have expired in a few hours.

V. H. Tillery, agent for an oppressive landlord in West Carroll parish, Louisiana, was shot dead from ambush. Recently the postmaster of West Carroll, agent for the same landlord, Simon Wilkowski, was also assassinated.

Welch, of the St. Louis base ball club, ran into Greenwood, Baltimore's second baseman, and injured his back severely. Welch was arrested, and the umpire declared the game a draw to prevent a riot, which was imminent.

Among the officers elected by the western coal dealers, at Detroit, were: President, S. J. Patterson, of Dayton, O.; vice presidents, Capt. L. B. Doty, of Columbus, O., and George F. Brannan, of Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, H. Chapman, of Springfield, Ohio.

BASE BALL—Cincinnati 11, Mets 10; Athletic 10, Cleveland 6; Louisville 4, Brooklyn 3; Baltimore 5, St. Louis 8 (eight innings); Indianapolis 4, Pittsburg 2; Boston 12, New York 5; Chicago 8, Detroit 1; Philadelphia 18, Washington 4; Steubenville 11, Wooster 2.

Monday.

Two deaths from sunstroke in Chicago Friday.

Hailstones as big as walnuts fell at Kalamazoo, Mich.

West Virginia G. A. R. reunes at Wheeling next August.

Ben Hance, negro rapist, was lynched at Leonardtown, Md.

Canadian parliament voted $125,000 to protect the fisheries.

Godly's shoddy mills at Springfield, Ill., burned. Loss $100,000.

A four-foot vein of gold discovered in Burnett county, Texas.

Julius Seeling, of New York, killed his wife and himself. Jealousy.

United States electric light works, New York, burned. Loss $150,000.

First wheat, this year's crop, sold at Baltimore, Friday, for $1 per bushel.

J. P. Johnson, photographer, found murdered in his gallery, Verona, Pa.

Mormons hold a convention at Salt Lake City, June 30, to apply for statehood.

Duxbury, Mass., celebrated its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary Friday.

Soldiers' monuments were dedicated Friday at Arlington, Mass., and Brattleboro, Vermont.

Silas Bent, grandson of one of the earlier governors of New Mexico, is in jail at Indianapolis, Col., for murder.

Fireman De Haven and a tramp were killed and several persons injured in a collision on the Pennsylvania railroad near Reading, Pa.

BASE BALL.—Athletic 9, Cleveland 2; St. Louis 7, Baltimore 3; Boston 19, New York 9; Pittsburg 9, Indianapolis 4; Washington 13, Philadelphia 7; Detroit 14, Chicago 10; New York 6, Boston 1.

The Canadian Pacific railway steamer Athabaska, ran ashore on the northwest point of the Isle of Canes, Georgian Bay. The steamer Alderson conveyed her passengers, sixty-five in number, and baggage, to Owen Sound.

The citizens of New Haven, Conn., have erected a monument 110 feet high, upon "East Rock," an elevation of 405 feet above sea level, in commemoration of her heroes of the revolutionary war, Mexican war, war of 1812 and the civil war.

Three men were hung in Georgia Friday. John W. Smith, white, for the murder of Bonner Baker, in Heard county; Fred Morgan, colored, for disemboweling his mistress, at Louisville, and Jacob Leggett, colored, at Reidsville, also for the murder of his mistress.

Tuesday.

Fred. Hulsman, of Covington, Ky., was found dead in bed.

Martin S. Smith, of Xenia, O., is missing, and foul play is feared.

Joseph Juengling, of this city, committed suicide by hanging himself.

The annual meeting of Drunkards has just closed in Miama county, Indiana.

Herbert DeBruler was drowned by the capsizing of a skiff at Evansville, Ind.

Frank Mingrel was stabbed and killed by Henry Dilletoch in a quarrel in a Chicago saloon.

Herman Rothchild, aged seventy-five years, hanged himself in his barn, near Southville, Ky.

James A. L. Wilson, a Philadelphia forger and defaulter to the amount of $600,000, has been arrested in Toronto, Ont.

Canon Wilberforce spoke to a large audience on the subject of temperance in Chickering Hall, New York, Sunday night.

J. W. Leonard died at the Good Samaritan hospital, Cincinnati, from injuries received from a fall from a trestle near Newport, Ky.

In a quarrel between W. B. Armfield and D. A. Garvey, at Peninsula, O., Armfield was horribly beaten with a blacksmith's chisel and will die.

Sidney Soule, book-keeper for E. B. Preston & Co., of Chicago, has been arrested for embezzlement. Grain gambling was the cause of his downfall.

The Ballwin and Manchester stage coach, running from Ballwin to Barrette, Mo., containing fifteen passengers, was stopped by masked men and about $250 taken.

A train on the New York & New England railroad killed Joseph Smalley and wife at Stormville, Conn. A few minutes before the accident the two were seen drinking from a bottle of whisky.

James B. Mollow escaped from the insane asylum and returned to his home, near Gower, Mo, where he attempted to murder his wife and brother-in-law. He was secured after a terrible struggle.

Albert Taboro (colored), accused of the attempted outrage of the wife of Dr. Booth, at Oxford, N. C., was hanged Saturday in the presence of five thousand people, protesting his innocence to the last.

A man registering as F. Tregg, of Washington, D. C., at the International hotel, Niagara Falls, deliberately leaped from a bridge into Niagara river and was carried over the Horse Shoe Falls.

The Knights of Labor of Cincinnati have undertaken to dictate to President Kerper, of the Walnut Hills Cable line, the reinstatement of certain discharged men. His refusal will probably participate a strike.

Wednesday.

Natural gas has been struck in Colorado.

Henry Doelitch, murderer, hanged himself in his cell in the Chicago jail.

John Spellman, of Cincinnati, is in Wheeling, W. Va., jail for burglary.

Eleven singers are suing the National Opera company for salary arrears.

Sophia and Jennie Stanley, gypsies, in camp at Reading, Pa., were killed by lightning.

Several persons were burned to death in Potsdam, Germany, in a railroad collision.

The Crown Prince of Germany can only speak in a whisper, so serious is the condition of his throat.

Yellow fever at Key West, Fla., is spreading. The latest victim was Frank Alter, a carpenter of Danville, O.

Jay Gould presented thirty-five acres of land to the Mt. Vernon estate, where the remains of Washington lie.

James Elsie and Jake Fehrenbach were killed and three other laborers seriously injured by a falling embankment at Erie, Pa.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will forbid members joining Knights of Labor assemblies after April 1, 1888.

The treasurer of the National Drill company has called upon the subscribers for a 40 per cent. assessment to meet the $20,000 shortage.

BASE BALL.—Cincinnati 8, St. Louis 4; Mets 7, Athletic 5; Brooklyn 5, Baltimore 3; Cleveland 11, Louisville 10; Columbus 8, Mansfield 5; Kalamazoo 12, Wheeling 3.

In many parts of Virginia and other south Atlantic states the mercury was above 100 Monday. Several railroad accidents were narrowly averted, the heat warping the rails.

The Missouri supreme court reversed the decision of the Highbinders' case, where the Chinamen, Chio Goon and Chiag, were sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Lou. Johnson.

Lizzie and John Martin, children, were killed, and their father, mother and three brothers badly injured at Lynchburg, Va., being run down by a freight while riding a hand car.

The Pacific submarine cable is now an assured fact. It will extend from Vancouver, the Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, touching Hawaii and Fiji, to Australia. A subsidy of $400,000 per annum has been obtained from the Canadian, Hawaiian and Australian governments.

Thursday.

July 14 the next Democratic barbecue will be held near Lancaster, Ky.

Jonathan Newman, pioneer of Evansville, Ind., died Tuesday, aged seventy-three.

July wheat at Chicago yesterday took its lowest tumble for twenty-five years—68 3-4 cents.

Andrew J. Keyser, an old resident of Plymouth, Ind., fatally injured by his runaway team.

Over a million bushels of wheat will leave Chicago for export before the week is ended.

After a spirited discussion it was decided to admit ladies to Miami college, Oxford, O.

Mrs. Mary Schuster, Springfield, O., burst a blood vessel while laughing, and died from hemorrhage.

The suspended brokers' firms in Chicago will pay creditors from forty to seventy-five cents on the dollar.

Indianapolis election conspirators are called to plead next Tuesday to the indictments found against them.

Fribley & Kummer's general store at Uhrichsville, O., burned last night. Loss $20,000. Cause unknown.

Lightning not only shattered Col. Fred. Wilson's pet oak tree, at Newark, O., but also killed his prize Jersey cow.

Fulton Bradford shot and killed Lee Frost in Terrell county, Georgia, Tuesday. The latter's intimacy with the former's wife was the cause.

Charlie Worthington, of the Evansville Daily Journal, and Miss Fannie Wolf, a pretty school mistress of that place, were married yesterday.

Lightning played havoc near Lima. In addition to striking two oil tanks it hit several houses, and in Monroe township killed five fine horses.

The refusal of the manufacturers to ratify the new 10 per cent. advance scale of the of the Amalgamated association threatens a vast strike in the iron and steel industries.

Capt. Jack Hussey, shot June 2 in a row with Policeman Hahn, is dead. Hussey was one of the greatest characters in New York. In the last ten years he saved thirty-five persons from drowning.

BASE BALL.—Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2; Baltimore 7, Brooklyn 4; Athletic 5, Mets 4; Louisville 21, Cleveland 1; Indianapolis 4, Boston 3; Chicago 9, Philadelphia 1; Detroit 16, Washington 4; Columbus 8, Mansfield 7.

Boston's mayor permitted Britishers to celebrate the jubilee in Faneuil hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," and thereby almost precipitated a riot among the Yankees born in the shade of Bunker hill. As it was, the presence of 400 police was required to prevent violence to the celebrating Englishmen.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

MOST THOROUGHLY GUTTED BANKING HOUSE ON EARTH.

A Second Ferdinand Ward—Assets of Fidelity Bank, $3,000,000, and Only $900,000 Cash On Hand—Three of Its Officers Arrested—Depositors' Prospects.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Edward L. Harper, vice president, Ammi Baldwin, cashier, and Benjamin Hopkins, assistant cashier, of the closed Fidelity National bank, were arrested on warrants sworn out by United States Bank Examiner Eugene Powell. They were charged with violating the United States bank laws and specific charges were made. Harper was released upon bail of $75,000, and the two others on $10,000 each. They were arrested for violation of the same statute as was Ferdinand Ward, and parties in position to know are positive that Harper, at least, cannot escape a penitentiary sentence.

Ammi Baldwin, the cashier, and Ben. E. Hopkins, the assistant cashier, are among the best known bank officials in the city. They were formerly of the Third National bank, and when the split occurred in that institution went with the faction that took possession of the Fidelity.

The exact amount of the liabilities and assets of the Fidelity, of E. L. Harper and Harper & Co., are not yet known and will not be for several days. The grand totals of liabilities range in varying amounts, according to different estimates, from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000, the assets are supposed to be from $2,000,000 to $3,000 less. The cash on amounts to about $200,000.

So far it is known that about $1,500,000 of the bank's funds were used in the great wheat deal. There is no special excitement on the streets, and to all outward appearance business is undisturbed.

E. L. Harper practically owned about 53 per cent. of the stock. While stockholders are liable for double the amount of their stock, yet the outlook for the depositors is not a pleasant one. A large number of the remaining shares are held by parties who are to-day worthless. Many of the smaller shareholders are not worth double the amount of their stock. The liabilities are not yet known. The assets are hard to find. From the cash on hand and the outside stockholders probably $500,000 can be realized, with which to meet deposits aggregating nearly $2,000,000.

Albert Netter, the well known financier, in an interview, sums up the whole affair as follows:

"It is very bad, indeed, and the worst has not been told, and will not be realized for some time to come. The depositors will do well if they get twenty-five cents on the dollar. The fellows who run the concern have used everything but the building, and only the shell of that is left for the depositors to fight over. It is a complete wreck, and no currency to make good the loss. Perhaps $400,000 can be got at through the stockholders, but I doubt it very much. As for Harper, I don't think he is good for a single dollar. Still I may be mistaken. One thing, I do not think the poor will suffer much on account of the failure, as from what I can learn the bank was never troubled with many small depositors. The majority of those who patronized the Fidelity were more or less of a speculative turn of mind, and will take their losses with much better grace than any other class of depositors. The other banks are all perfectly safe and reliable in every way. I know them all, and know that they are governed by careful and trustworthy men, and this failure will have no effect on business in general. It will only affect those directly interested in the Fidelity either as depositors or stockholders. A great many shrewd business men of this city have been expecting this wreck and have warned their friends who they knew were friendly to the Fidelity to look out for themselves, but you would have to build a fire under some folks before you can move them to action."

It will take three days to make a balance. Mr. De Camp's appointment as receiver has not been confirmed as yet, but, in order to save time he is having the books balanced now.

Assistant District Attorney Bruce was asked when Harper, Baldwin and Hopkins would be tried. He said:

"They have been bound over to the grand jury, which meets in October, and if the jury indicts them they will be tried at once. There is none of the delay in the Federal courts that is so aggravating in the state courts. We will be all ready for immediate trial, and will insist upon having the cases tried at once, and as Judge Sage does not encourage useless delays, the trials will in all probability take place during the fall term of court, and possibly in October."

S. T. Williams, the expert accountant, was placed in charge of the books and is at work with a force of men. Their efforts, with those of the bank examiner and the receiver, will bring order out of chaos as soon as possible. Until their report is made nothing definite can be determined.

This afternoon warrants were issued by the United States authorities for minor officials and directors, and a startling state of affairs is about to be revealed.

Before this reaches the public it is expected that several men will be under charge of the officers.

At 4 o'clock Marshal Urner again arrested E. L. Harper, B. J. Hopkins and Ammi Balwin on charges similar to those of yesterday. More arrests are expected this evening.

Tax-Payers Caught.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—County Treasurer Ratterman has his clerks busily at work sorting over the mass of checks received during the past few days from business men in payment of June taxes. He is weeding out all Fidelity checks and will return about 100 to their makers, aggregating some $10,000, with a polite request that they call again and pay their taxes in better currency. The treasurer says he loses nothing by accepting bank checks in payment of taxes, as he withholds his receipt for taxes so paid until the checks have been cashed.

It is possible that numerous lawsuits against the treasurer may arise out of this matter, owing to the fact that he did not get the checks cashed when presented. Taxpayers may claim that their Fidelity checks were good when presented and that Treasurer Ratterman is to blame if he did not get the money on them.

The county treasurer's bond is required to be $1,000,000, but he voluntarily made it $1,200,000, so that the fact of E. L. Harper being one of his bondsmen for $30,000 will not in any way affect the validity of the general bond.

Train Robbers Captured.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 23.—United States Marshal Rankin is informed of the arrest of three of the Flatonia train robbers. They are held for further identification.

THE TOBACCO TAX BATTLE

IT IS BELIEVED ALREADY WON IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Present Indications Are That the Tax Will Be Taken Off of Tobacco Shortly After Congress Convenes—Soldiers to Be Paid Monthly Hereafter—Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Congressman Scott, who was here the other day, says that members of congress who are anxious to have the tax taken off tobacco deem their battle already won. Col. Morrison would have assented to it during the last session, but Mr. Randall and his friends would not yield on the other side a large enough slice of the customs duties. But in the Fiftieth congress there will be no Col. Morrison, and the Republican minority, almost solid for a repeal of the tobacco taxes and a perpetuation of the customs duties, will be larger than in the Forty-ninth congress.

Congressman McCreary, of Kentucky, is a strong tariff reformer, and thought his state is the greatest of the tobacco producing states he is opposed to a repeal of the tobacco taxes as an independent proposition. But he is very willing, as are many other congressmen to vote for a repeal of the tobacco taxes if something be at the same time taken off the customs list.

Soldiers to Be Paid Monthly.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—For many years past efforts have been made to induce the war department to change its present system of paying troops every two months and adopt monthly payments. Like all reforms that are advocated for the army, this has been strenuously opposed by the old fogyism of the war department. Unable to longer withstand the pressure, the authorities have at last consented to make an experiment in the way of monthly payments and an order will shortly be issued directing such payments to be made to troops on all stations where paymasters are stationed. This will be a great convenience to troops at all stations.

The President Will Take Another Jaunt.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The president, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, will take another jaunt next month. It is not known where they have decided to go, but there is a suspicion that a quiet place in the mountains of Virginia has been selected. The president doesn't like crowds, and will therefore avoid the popular and populous summer resorts. To go away and enjoy himself in a small secluded place with a small party of congenial companions is what delights Mr. Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland's twenty-third birthday will occur July 21, and it is likely that she and the president will be found on that day enjoying life in the mountains.

Presenting Diplomas.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—President Cleveland has begun to present the diplomas at the school commencements and will probably find plenty of occupation in this line from this time, forth. He performed his duty at the commencement of the colored high school on Friday afternoon. He will be present to do the same thing at the normal and high school commencement.

LAKE DISASTER.

Eight Lives Lost By the Sinking of a Steam Barge.

CLEVELAND, O., June 22.—A terrible accident occurred on Lake Erie last evening, in which eight human souls went down to death without a moment's warning. The steam barge P. H. Walter, loaded with stone at Marblehead, started for Cleveland yesterday afternoon, having on board the captain, J. G. Gillespie; J. M. Elora, mate; an engineer, fireman, two deck hands and a cook, and Captain Gillespie's wife and four children. About 7 o'clock after the boat had got well started on her trip, a heavy squall struck the barge and capsized her before any precautions could be taken, filling her from the hatches, and the result was that the water rushed down the hatches and filled the barge while some of the crew were resting below. The boat went down with twelve persons aboard, and out of this number but four were saved. The names of those lost are Mrs. Gillespie and two children, the engineer and fireman, Peter Pauley and Gus Shafer, deck hands, and Mrs. Pauley, cook.

The captain and his two children and J. H. Flora, the mate, were saved by catching onto the hatches as they floated by, and from which a raft was constructed. All during the night the four persons floated about and this morning about 4 o'clock the steamer Pearl, on her way to Cleveland, picked them up and brought them to this city.

Capt. Gillespie said to a reporter: "I can't say what caused the boat to capsize unless it was a cyclone. We had no idea there was going to be a blow of this kind. We saved nothing, not even our clothing, from the wreck. My wife and children were aboard for a pleasure trip. The boat went down and nothing can be seen of her, not even the masts."

The captain's home is at Port Clinton, O. The ill-fated barge was built at Sandusky in 1872 and rebuilt in 1880. Her tonnage was 102 tons and she was graded at 00.

The French Army.

LONDON, June 21.—The Paris Figaro contains a sensible article on the French army, written by a prominent officer stationed in Algiers, though this fact is known only sub rosa, the writer prudentially adopted a nom de plume. The ground taken is that apart from any special foreign policy, France should keep her army up, and make it at least as efficient as that of any other power; and the writer argues that Boulanger having shown a genius for organization, it is suicidal for France to ostracise him and reject the providence which has given to the nation no really great military man. The writer is likely to get into trouble on account of his belittling all the army big igs in order to eulogize Boulanger, but nobody can be found who will deny the force of his argument. The report that Boulanger is to be given an important army command is still current, but has not yet been confirmed by any definite action on the part of the government. Boulanger may not accept the offer. He certainly will not if he thinks it will hinder his return to the ministry of war, which return must result from the present tendency of things.

A Quarter of a Million Loss.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 23.—The fire in this city yesterday destroyed over $250,000 worth of property. The fire was started by an exploding lamp in Helmas & Parmelee's furniture factory. The firm lost $100,000. The other losses were distributed in amounts of $15,000 or less among many individual firms.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

VALUE OF REFUSE.

CASH COINED BY THE DUSTMEN OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Work at the Street Cleaning Dumps. How It Is Done—What Becomes of the Day's Collection—Strange Finds Sometimes Made.

Before the scows of the street cleaning department are sent to sea with their cargoes of street sweepings, ashes, garbage and refuse of every description, it is necessary to distribute this mass of unsavory material so that the scow will float evenly, and not dump the load, together with the Italians who are employed to shovel the refuse, into the water, before the fleet reaches the boundary line within which the sanitary laws forbid the dumping of any material. The contractor who does this work is a broad faced, good looking Italian named Cicerelli, who, when the contract was put up at auction, astonished all his competitors and the city authorities as well by bidding $275 per week for the privilege of sorting over this material.

The contractor has the right to retain and sell anything of value that may be brought to the docks when the scows are loaded, and an Italian will recognize a value in refuse material which would be rejected by scavengers of any other nationality. There are sixteen docks along the water front of the North and East rivers where the collections of refuse are loaded upon the scows. Cicerelli sublets the privilege of sorting this waste at some of these docks to one or two of his friends. The men who do the actual work of "trimming" the scows are almost exclusively Italians of the lowest and most unintelligent class. They are filthy and dirty in the extreme, and the clothes worn by them are in a great measure cast off garments, found in the refuse as it is searched over and distributed properly in the scows by them. These men are paid small wages by the contractor or subcontractor, and are supposed to turn over to them all material on which it is possible to realize any money. Many small matters, however, fall to their lot in the course of work, and whatever can be secreted or stowed away and taken home does not go into the general harvest of the "boss."

The day's collection of salvage goods is stored on or near the wharf until it is disposed of to some speculator. Old tin cans, old shoes, broken umbrellas, bones, clothing, coal and other refuse is carefully laid aside to await a purchaser. This material is generally sold in bulk to regular customers, who dispose of their wares to the best advantage. The bones are carefully cleaned and sold to sugar refiners, who make them into the bone coal used for clarifying sugar. Bones of larger size are sold to manufacturers of cutlery, who use them in making handles for razors and knives. The tin cans, battered and bruised out of all resemblance of the attractive form they have when they stand in rows on the shelves of the grocery stores, are sold to buttonmakers. They are put in a furnace, the iron is melted out, and then the tin plate is rolled together and is run beneath heavy dies, which punch out the circular bits of metal used on the back of cloth covered buttons. The old clothes, such as are not appropriated by the workers in the harvest field, are sold to the rag merchats. In the summer time it is customary to put these collections of rags and old clothing in a big wooden cage, such as is used for the drowning of stray dogs which have not been reclaimed from the pound, and to submerge it in the river twenty-four hours before the clothes are sorted and sold. The broken umbrellas are sold to peramulating peddlers, who use the ribs and sticks in making old umbrellas "as good as new."

Occasionally articles of considerable value and even money are found by the trimmers. It may seem impossible that such a fragile article as a fine porcelaine vase could survive the vicissitudes of a journey through an ash barrel, be jolted over the rough pavements of this city in a springless cart, be dumped from the cart a distance of ten or fifteen feet into a scow, and yet escape injury, but the writer was shown not long since a handsome cream colored vase, about three inches high, on the side of which was painted a spray of forget-me-nots, which had been dug out from among the rubbish on one of the scows of the department.

Very frequently the men find silver spoons and forks while sorting over this refuse. These they sell to second hand dealers in silver, but sometimes they keep them for their own use. There is one Italian working on one of the dumps on the east side of the city who lives with his family, consisting of a wife and eight children, in two rooms in a rear tenement in the "Bend" in Mulberry street, who has his table set with silver forks and spoons. He has collected fifteen spoons and eleven forks, all of different patterns. These articles get into the garbage pail by the carelessness of servants, and even the rag pickers avoid these pails, and will not search through them for articles of value. Every day some one on every dump in the city will find one or more coins. These never reach the contractrs, but are pocketed by the finders.—New York Post.

Tendency of the Newspapers.

The time is not far distant when the newspapers will crowd out all magazines and many books. The tendency of the newspapers at this time is to put before the world all hot, so to speak, the best efforts of the best thinkers in all directions. The cable brings the immediate news of everything, from the success of a new play to the latest discovery of the scientist. Presently the daily press will give the details as full as a book can of scientific discoveries and inventions. There will be no weary waiting for elaborate technical explanations. All that the public need to know will be given.

The most noted men are now more or less swept into the newspapers. They do not need to wait for issues of reviews, or of magazines, or special periodicals to air themselves. The daily paper is open and eager to place them before the public, not in mere reports, but with every encouragement of remuneration to write their best. The novelists will find the papers stepping into the field for their novels: the political economist will find room for his latest views; there is no subject for which the daily press will not be willing to open its columns, and no articles for which they will not be willing to pay noted men. A man will soon be able to follow, through his morning paper, the entire course of general knowledge, and only specialists will find it necessary to read books.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Team of Roosters.

An Oil City boy has a pair of Cochin China roosters of enormous size that he hitches to a small wagon of his own construction and drives them about the premises.—Chicago Herald.

A Feminine Bull Fighter.

In the next contest the fair Castilian was under an advertised obligation, while yet wearing the stilts, to kill the bull with a sword scarcely more than two feet in length. This was done by the toreadora at the time the animal was making the charge, the fatal thrust to be given while she was directly in front of and fairly facing the bull.

The animal selected for this contest was a beautiful specimen of his race. Black as coal, agile as a cat, savage and wild, he was no sooner within the arena than he was ready for the battle. After he had been permitted to make a charge or two to warm him to his work, the governor, who presided on the occasion, gave a signal and the bugle sounded the "death call." The senorita, with stilts of one foot in height securely fastened to her limbs, received the short sword, saluted the governor, and, turning to her enemy, gave a shout of defiance and waved her scarlet cloak to rouse his anger. At this time the distance separating the antagonists was almost 200 feet. Toro, quivering with excitement and pawing the earth in his rage, waited for no second invitation. With flashing eyes and head lowered to the ground, he started at full speed for the object of his hate. The brave girl waited until the beast was within twenty feet, when, bracing herself firmly, she held her sword at shoulder height, ready for his coming. When within about four feet she threw her body suddenly forward, gave a quick thrust with the sword, and, without waiting to see the effect of the blow, swung quickly around and again saluted the governor. In the twinkling of an eye she turned to face the bull, and as she did so he dropped dead, so close to her that, without moving from her position, she placed one foot upon the neck of her now helpless enemy.

The sword, directed by the strong arm of the self possessed girl, had severed the spinal cord and death was instantaneous and probably painless. It was a perilous feat, skillfully and fearlessly performed, and the slightest nervousness on the part of the performer would probably have resulted in her death. The great audience, in recognition of the skill of the brave toreadora, rose to its feet and for several moments there was a shower of gold and silver coins falling around the victorious girl.—City of Mexico Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

Too Many Knives.

"I've got a good joke on ——," said a man a few days ago. "You know, the rich old chap."

"What is it?"

"He was out at a dinner party the other night, and it was very swell. There were six knives and six forks, you know, at each plate. After the soup the hostess observed that —— was not eating. "You are not eating, Mr. ——," she said. "Do you not like ——?" "I do," said he, "but to tell you the truth, I'm waiting to see what knife to begin with."

Well, I don't see much of a joke against the man, I'm sure; but it is a kind of reflection, I suppose, upon his breeding because he's rich. I can't see that there was anything against him except that he did not take any knife that it was comfortable for him to eat with. A man of sense does not waste his time fussing around to find out what the latest fad will be in eating. A man knows what a big knife is for and a little knife, but he does not need to be ashamed of not being acquainted with the little erratic fads which are being constantly introduced for fashion or effect. It used to be vulgar to serve a lot of vegetables all at one time; it then became vulgar not to do it. It used to be fashionable to pile your plate with a mixture of eatables; then it became the worst of taste. There is only one absolute rule of eating and drinking that all people need to observe—cleanliness—and the little extra kinks of fashion amount to nothing, and are not worth a man's while to follow and study. Good breeding consists as much in arranging things for the comfort of your guests as it does in knowing how to eat your dinner in a simple and cleanly way.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Great Sporting Preserve.

The greatest game preserve in the world will be held by the Cheat Mountain Sportsmen's club, a majority of the members of which are gentlemen of this city. Compared with it, Tuxedo park is a mere bagatelle.

The preserve lies in the heart of the wildest region in the mountains of West Virginia. It covers an area of 60 miles, and within its limits there is not a settlement. Bear, deer, wild turkey and other game abound, while the cool mountain streams are filled with the speckled beauties that make the heart of the angler leap with joy. The tract of land embraces 50,000 acres, and will be increased by 20,000 acres. It is fifty miles from the railroad, but is reached by a good macadamized road. None but the most intrepid hunters have traversed its solitary wilds, while only the merry moonshiner has resided within its confines. The bear and deer have had full swing, and the hardy hunters will find great sport during the hunting season in peppering buckshot into this noble game, while there are just enough rattlesnakes loitering on the hills to add the spice of danger to the fun.

During the year the preserves will be plentifully stocked with English pheasants imported from the old country, and wild boars will also be turned loose there. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

Why Some People Have Sore Eyes.

I attribute the cause, primarily, to this fact: a great many people nowadays read newspapers fresh from the press, without thinking or knowing that the ink upon them contains a quantity of arsenic. "Well," the reader may say, "what has this to do with sore eyes?" Very much, I reply. By handling freshly printed sheets very minute quantities of the ink offsets upon the end of the fingers; perhaps not enough to soil them, but enough to deposit the arsenic thereon. Then, if there is a particle of itching of the eyelids, the persons so affected almost involuntarily rub their eyes with the tips of their fingers; and, as the arsenic is a poison, the result is, disease of the eyes ensues more or less. Now, my advice is that people wash their hands after handling such newspapers, or, if not convenient to do so, then keep their fingers carefully away from their eyes.—Cor. Hall's Journal of Health.

In High Flown Language.

When people are pestered too much for certificates to the good character of persons or things, they sometimes manage to get out of the difficulty by writing glittering generalities or ambiguities. One of the most remarkable cases I know of was that of a servant girl who received a document which she greatly treasured, abounding as it did in high flown language. It closed by recommending her to the forbearance of Christian people and her possible employers to the divine mercy.—Rev. J. E. Godbery in Globe-Democrat.

RED MEN AND MEDICINE.

THE BUSINESS OF SENDING OUT INDIANS TO ADVERTISE NOSTRUMS.

Turning out Indian Remedies by the Hogshead—How the Traveling Medicine Companies Are Gotten Up—The Source of Supply.

In country towns the fences, sheds and barn doors will bloom in the spring with gaudy thirty-two sheet posters, representing the Kickapoo Indians preparing over camp fires their wonderful herb medicines that cure all ills, and traveling troupes of fakirs will pitch their tents on the greens, give free Wild West shows, lure the ailing countrymen and thus get them within the reach of the gifted lecturer who expounds the merits of the nostrums. Preparations for the patent medicine campaign are being made in the top story of a building in West street, and fellows glib of tongue are being hired to travel as talkers with the shows. Fifty separate Kickapoo companies are thus being fitted out, each to consist of six genuine Indians, four white performers or fakirs and one bill poster, all under the management of a medicine lecturer. The outfit consists of a stage, dressing room, and doctor's tents, Indian tepees, boxes of fireworks, pamphlets, circulars and books of astounding fiction about the wonderful medical discoveries of the Kickapoos, who are pictured in the act of boiling herbs.

REMEDIES BY THE HOGSHEAD.

In the loft of the big building a laboratory is running full blast, burning out Kickapoo remedies by the hogshead, but as the noble Kickapoo of the thirty-two sheet poster cannot stand New York climate in the winter his services are dispensed with, and the plain, ordinary white men are boiling the herbs by steam. In one corner of the loft conical canvas tents are stretched by ropes from the rafters, and a man walks about with a pot of paint and a big brush decorating them with rude aboriginal art. These will be Indian tepees, warranted genuine from Kickapooland. Hanging from the walls are camp kettles, small water casks painted by the same artist who does the tepees, highly colored posters, government blankets of various hues, tomahawks, head dress, scalping knives, etc., and all around are piled boxes of bottled medicine, prepared by the white Kickapoos in the laboratory. In the manager's offices Indian curios are profusely scattered around. Relics from the field of the Custer massacre, necklaces of grizzly claws, Pawnee blankets, war clubs and quivers of arrows are numerous, and the walls are covered with colored plates showing the costumes of various Indian tribes. There are photographs, too, of people who are or have been on the road with Kickapoo companies—young men with long hair and wide hats, doing the scout act as Mountain Jims, Colorado Charleys or Handsome Harrys; smooth shaven gentlemen, wearing tall hats in one picture and burnt cork and flip flap shoes in another; fakirs and minstrels of all kinds.

A small man sits at a desk and receives applications from lecturers, banjo players, sleight of hand men and tumblers. "We want men who know how to talk and manage a show," he says. "Our lecturers and doctors need not have diplomas. They don't practice medicine, but just talk up Indian remedies to the crowds. If a countryman comes in and says he is ailing, the doctor sells him a bottle of bitters, or liniment, or a box of salve, and tells him that is what he needs. Any man who has had experience in lecturing for shows will do. He can listen to one of our men a few times and pick up all there is necessary. We pay from $15 to $25 a week and traveling expenses, but no board. In the summer, when we camp out, the white people can club together and live very cheaply.

THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

"The Indians have nothing to do but sing and dance, and that is fun for them. Most of the time they lie around and smoke, and they enjoy loafing. Where do we get our Kickapoos? Well, most of them are Pawnees from the reservation, although we have a few Sioux. We get permission from the interior department to hire them, and the agent at the reservation sends them to us. We are responsible for them, and must send them back whenever they want to go home. It gives them a chance to see civilized life, and it is not very difficult to get them. Once in a while a Pawnee gets home sick, and doesn't want to travel as a Kickapoo with the show, and then we have to pay his fare back and lose money on him, but generally they stay with us.

The business is a good one, because most people, country people particularly, have a notion that Indians must know the secrets of nature, and can cure anything with herbs, and they will buy Indian medicines for that reason. We send out Indians because they will always draw crowds. The performers give a free show to keep the crowds, and then the lecturers talk medicine to them."

The least important qualification of a Kickapoo Indian doctor evidently is a knowledge of medicine. All he needs is cheek, loquacity and some acquaintance with the show business. If he has cultivated long hair, and wears a sombrero, his education is complete. Between Buffalo Bill and the patent medicine men the Indian problem seems likely to be solved without expense to the government. If good for nothing else, the noble savage is a first rate advertisement, and it makes no difference to him whether he is billed as a Cheyenne to bury the property hatchet or as a Kickapoo boiling weeds. So long as he is not asked to work it is all the same to him.—New York Sun.

Around the World in Short Order.

Jules Verne's feat of traveling "round the world in eighty days" is about to be eclipsed, and that by his own fellow countrymen. Twenty-five minutes is the time the circuit is expected to be accomplished at the approaching railway jubilee, without including stoppage at the principal capitals. The promoters of the exhibition have hit upon the idea of making a line at Vincennes on which every one will be free to travel. There will be frequent stations, at each of which will be a buffet representing a different nationality, and affording an opportunity for multifarious "sampling." The traveler, for instance, after regaling himself on pork chops, served by American waiters at Chicago, will enter a train and in a very short time arrive at Moscow, where vodky and caviare will be served by natives; then he will proceed to London and find the affable barmaid, bitter beer and buns and so on. If the scheme meets with the success the directors hope for, it should go far toward cosmopolitanizing the Parisians in a very short time and at a very small expense.—Chicago Herald.

A bounty of 10 cents for dead crows is paid by the state of Maine.

THE PRESIDENT STOPS THE EXCITEMENT OVER THE REBEL FLAGS.

He Carefully Reconsiders the Subject and Orders That They Be Held Subject to the Orders of Congress—Protests Received—Other Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — Last evening President Cleveland sent the following letter to Secretary of War Endicott:

"I have to-day considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented me the action of your department directing letters to be addressed to the governors of all the states, offering to return, if desired, to the loyal states the Union flags captured in the war of the rebellion by the Confederate states and afterward recovered by Union troops; and to Confederate states the flags captured by the Union forces, all of which, for many years, have been packed in boxes and stored in the cellar and attic of the war department. I am of the opinion that the return of these flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by existing law nor justified as an executive act. I request, therefore that no further steps be taken in the matter, except to examine and inventory these flags and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with congress.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

As indicated in these dispatches yesterday the president had not in so many words authorized the return of these flags. He gave only an acquiescence when the subject was mentioned to him by the war department. As soon as he learned, however, that the proposed return of the disfigured trophies was creating such an outburst of indignation he very properly stopped further proceedings by issuing the foregoing letter. There has been a purposed misrepresentation of the matter all along by partisan papers and those hostile to the administration in saying the order for their return originated with the president or that he signed the order for the restoration of the flags. The order originated with the war department. It applied to northern as well as southern states. Union flags captured by Confederates were to be returned to the loyal states and vice versa.

Telegrams and letters poured into the White House all day yesterday, protesting against the proposed return of the Confederate flags. Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, was among the first to formally protest. In a long letter to the president, Mr. Manderson concluded: "Let us not surrender these flags. It would be a grievous blunder of the war department." Dispatches protesting against the action were also received from Governor Rusk of Wisconsin and from the house in the Michigan legislature. Papers here contain dispatches from various parts of the country showing popular feeling. The Springfield, (Ills.) post, G. A. R., wires Gen. Lucius Fairchild to "change the place of meeting of the twenty-first annual encampment to some city in a loyal state, where no superserviceable 'committee of citizens' will invite Grover Cleveland to review the parade." Col. A. C. Thompson of Portsmouth, O., says in an interview that the proposed return of the flags was "inspired by a boot-licking spirit" and that to have returned them would have been "a flagrant usurpation of power."

The excitement about the proposed return to the various states of the flags captured during the late war has entirely subsided. The sensation of yesterday is a thing of the past. At the war department to-day, Adjt. Gen. Drum said: "I have nothing further to say about the flags."

Assistant Adjt. Gen. Greene said: "I don't see why the president revoked the order. There is nothing in the statutes prohibiting their return."

Veterans here, without exception, are delighted with the president's action, and those who were severe in their criticisms of him yesterday are enthusiastic in their praises of him to-day.

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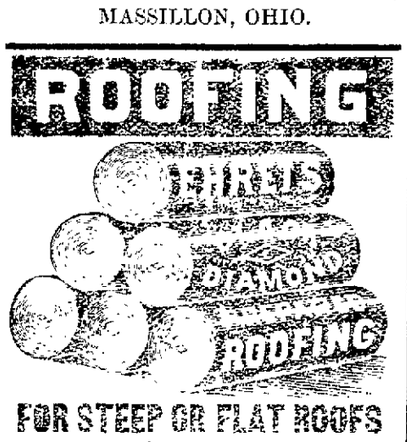

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No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O

Two houses on West Cherry street.
House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.
Good farm, 105 acres, well improved, on Canton road.
Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street.
One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

HARDWARE!

S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of
COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
CUTELRY
with a large stock of
Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,
Paints, Glass, Etc.,

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.

WEST MAIN STREET,

MASSILLON, OHIO

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of
Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office
FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

Free Treatise For the Weak Nervous and Debilitated: How to regain Health, Strength and Vigor. Home Treatment for Nervous and Mental Diseases, TRIAL SENT Address DR. J. W. BATE, & CO. 383 S. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS,

Caveats, Trade Marks and Copyrights Obtained, and all business in the U. S. Patent office attended to at MODERATE FEES.

ROBERT J. MURRAY,

458 Louisiana Avenue,
Lock Box 632, - WASHINGTON, D. C.
U. S. Commissioner and Examiner in Chancery

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IMPROVED MACHINERY

AT THE CONTINENTAL CIGAR FACTORY.

Cigars Now Made by Steam.

Mr. F. A. Sehleiff, representing the Progress Bunching Machine Company, of New York, has been working at P. Sailer's Continental Cigar Factory all week, and when he leaves, that extensive establishment will have had its capacity doubled over and over again, its every arrangement improved, and before long its pay roll will have been increased. Until lately Mr. Sailer has used no machinery in his factory, and has dried his tobacco with steam heat. But he has now almost revolutionized his entire business. Instead of the two big rooms, in which the tobacco was dried by steam heat, he has now one immense but very compact closet through which a continual circulation of cold dry air is kept in movement, doing the work in a far better manner. In another room there is a sifting machine, by which the fine and coarse dust and the cigar tobacco are automatically separated. Up in the third story instead of the silence that once prevailed, a steady click can be heard, that comes from four new bunching machines. For modern machinery has supplanted the human hands, which are now otherwise used and the smoker will hereafter puff a cigar that nothing has touched but cold iron.

The machines Mr. Sailer now has cannot be purchased outright. He pays a royalty of $200 per year on each one of them. They have only been in the market a year and a half, and while only three hundred are in use, they do the work so perfectly that the demand is greater than the supply. By their use the weight of each cigar can be made exactly alike and its ends even. One of the great difficulties with the hand-made cigar is that dust will creep in between the wrapper and the filler, making it burn unevenly. The great claim for the machine is that no dust can possibly get between the two.

The girls at the factory are now becoming familiar with the new apparatus and it will be but a short time before they can make from four to five thousand cigars a day. As a good workman can only complete eight hundred a day by hand at the utmost, the increase in capacity of the factory can be imagined. These machines have not decreased the pay roll and will not, as with a much larger output, even more help will be required in other departments.

REED & CO. WILL BUILD A NEW FACTORY.

And will Employ Twice the Number of Men.

Messrs. Reed & Co. have announced the intention of doubling their present glass works, and will begin work next week, with the expectation of having the addition entirely completed by September 1. The new factory will be almost a counterpart of the present one, and will front upon Canal street, just east of the original buildings. The inside measurement of the main factory will be 66x66, and will contain five pots. The number of men will be exactly doubled. One hundred are now employed. This enlargement is made necessary by the fast growing business of the firm, which now has orders ahead for four months. As all the glass factories must close down from June 30 to September 1, they will be still further behind. The same line of goods will be made in the new factory.

The Steubenville Gazette says: "The Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad will be built, and according to the announcement of General Manager Woodford it will be built either over the Hopedale or Cadiz route. And right here is the opportunity for Cadiz if she wants another railroad.—The Wheeling & Lake Erie is backed by Sidney Dillon, the New York railroad capitalist, who is not only interested in this road but has a large interest in the Ohio Coal and Mining Company, organized to develop the coal lands of eastern Ohio. The project has great backing, and is now built to to Bowerston on the Pan-Handle. From this point it reached Wheeling.—The Cadiz route, which is over the right-of-way given the Cannon ball road, is the one that will be taken if the encouragement asked is given. Woodford makes the proposition that if the subscriptions of $6,000 raised for the Cannon ball line and free right of way subscribed be transferred to him he will immediately build the road over this route."

No Cold Feet

Send one dollar in currency, with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles for rheumatism, cold feet and bad circulation. They are the most powerful made in the world. The wearer feels the warmth, life and revitalization in three minutes after putting them on. Sent by return mail upon receipt of price. Send your address for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Write us full particulars of difficulties.

Our Magnetic Kidney Belts for gentlemen will positively cure the following diseases without medicine: Pain in the back, head or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, torpid liver, seminal emissions, impotency, heart disease, dyspepsia, indigestion, hernia or rupture, piles, etc. Consultation free. Price of Belt with Magnetic Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D. or by return mail upon receipt of price. Send measure of waist and size of shoe worn. Send for circlars. Order direct.

NOTE—The above described Belt with Insoles is warranted to positively cure chronic cases of seminal emissions and impotency or money refunded even after one year's trial. 35-e o w

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO.,
134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Il

What the world needs most next to common honesty is common sense. —Martha's Vineyard Herald.

ONE WAY.

The Hon. Daniel J. Ryan in a very interesting address upon the canals in relation to the farmers, delivered before the annual agricultural convention, January 12, 1887, said:

I would suggest as another means of aid to the canals that their tolls be reduced Make them as near free as they can be made, and eventually make them free The cheaper the tolls the more transportation there will be on the canals. In 1884 the State of Illinois reduced the tolls on the Illinois and Michigan canal 50 per cent., and the next year the receipts were $8,000 in excess of former years. The object is to get shippers used to the canal, but under the constant cry of abandonment, it is difficult to get men to invest their means in boats and canal facilities when he thinks he may read of their authorized sale in the legislative proceedings of the day. Let the thundering voices of the taxpayers drown the clamor of lobbyists when they come to suggest a sale or lease or abandonment. If this is done, and if the legislature pursues a protective policy to the public works, a new life will spring up on the canals; they will be covered and surrounded with evidences of thrift and prosperity, and will be in much stronger degree than they are now a boon to the public.

The telegram announcing the arrival at Buffalo of what is left of the National Opera Company read like an obituary. The news was quite in the line of what had been circulated, in the form both of authentic announcements and irresponsible rumors. This melancholy result is probably to be imputed to amateur management. In any large and complicated undertaking, like the management of an opeea, the margin between success and failure is very narrow. The difference is in small economies, of which the aggregate is great.—New York Times.

An unfortunate accident befell a wealthy citizen of Boston the other day. While cutting coupons off a large lot of bonds deposited in a safe depository in that city, he accidentally dropped his shears, which inflicted a large and painful wound in his leg, from which serious results are feared. Yet such painful proofs of the dangers to which capitalists are constantly exposed do not diminish the number of pereons who would like to be capitalists and engage in the perilous business of cutting coupons off bonds.—Chicago Times,

Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, of Portsmouth, has returned home after a delightful "outing" in Virginia. He settles a matter of general interest to the Republicans of Ohio by writing to us as follows:

"All talk about my being a candidate for Attorney General or Lieutenant Governor is simply complimentary. I am not a candidate for either, nor would be under any circumstances.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

During the present session, the legislatures of no less than twenty one States have been called upon to consider the drink evil, and take action towards its suppression. In nearly eveey one of these States, something has been done to check the growth of the saloon, and curtail its power. High-license laws, local option, and prohibitory amendments are the order of the day.—New York Observer.

The action of the Canadian government in removing all tolls from the grain passing through the Welland canal does not look as if the Ottawa authorities considered canals out of date. They realize that it is not rail competition, but that of the New York canals which they must meet, and the no tolls system on the Erie canal and its feeders has forced the removal of grain tolls on the Welland.—Cleveland Leader.

The rail rate on iron ore from every point on Lake Erie to the Ohio river, is a common rate, and it is due entirely to canal influences. The rate of transportation, which fixes the freight charges on roads paralelling canals, controls distant roads. Every candid railroad man in Ohio will admit this.—Daniel J. Ryan.

Sell your rocking chairs and enjoy the balance of your lives sitting bolt upright. Rocking chairs make people deaf and near-sighted, says the scientist. If science keeps on, and we heed it, it will rob us of every comfort except our reilgion.—Martha's Vineyard Herald.

Bill Chandler has been elected to the United States senate, and nothing is now wanting to complete Secretary Whitney's happiness but his appointment as chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs.—Chicago Times.

Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

Never fails to soothe and heal cuts, burns, bruises, flesh wounds, inflammation, sprains, pimples, chilblains, salt rheum, chapped lips or hands, frost bites, cold sores, sore nipples, and all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

YOUNG LADIES.

Dr. Flaggs Family Ointment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freckles and other blemishes from your face, leaving the skin soft, and beautiful. No family will be without it after testing its marvelous soothing and healing properties. Sold by Baltzly for 25 cents. 50-eow

THE HOME CLUB BEATS.

CANTON AND WOOSTER TEAMS TAKE LOWER PLACES.

An Exciting Shooting Match Witnessed by a Big Crowd.

At last, after many attempts and many failures, the Massillon gun club has succeeded in placing itself in the front, while Canton takes second place. In the match yesterday, Massillon, Canton and Wooster came out in the order named. While the total made by the Wooster club was good, yet the chief interest centered in the result as between Canton and Massillon. In the first match, two years ago, the home team was badly defeated by a score of 165 to 106 on singles, and 76 to 54 on doubles. Last year, Massillon did better, being defeated by a score of 166 to 132 on singles, and defeating Canton by a score of 62 to 69 on doubles. Yesterday, Massillon came out ahead in both instances, as will be seen by the appended table.

A very large crowd of not less than five hundred walked or rode through the dust and heat to see the match on the West Side range. The Wooster club sent over but nine men. Messrs. Campbell and Schiltz, of the Canton club, and Mr. P. North, of Cleveland, filled out the Wooster team. Each club shot in teams of four, the squads from the Wooster, Canton and Massillon clubs shooting in the order named. Each squad completed its work before retiring.

The result in detail is as follows:

MASSILLON TEAM.

	Singles.	Doubles.
J H Hunt	14	8
F A Brown	12	6
H. W. Loeffler	11	8
C. L. McLain	12	5
O. Uhlendorff	13	6
D. Reed	17	3
F. A. Sharpnack	6	5
Josiah Clutz	13	7
G T Borden	13	7
L Shauf	12	5
G Dobson	14	4
Ph Blumenschein	7	5
Total	144	69

CANTON TEAM.

J J Clark	11	6
V H Hammond	11	6
Ed Milhof	9	4
E Schiltz	14	6
W S Beecher	18	7
L M Jones	12	5
C S Bostick	8	6
O Bolton	13	1
N H Chance	12	7
Dr Beecher	14	7
J J Lynch	9	3
P Gschwend	9	4
Total	136	65

WOOSTER TEAM.

A Peckinpaugh	12	4
J M Campbell, Canton	12	4
J Mougey	11	7
J J France	6	6
F Milhan	2	3
Geo Faber	5	3
F Schiltz, Canton	6	3
F R Eshelman	9	6
W Reed	5	4
F J Mullin	14	5
J F Finley	8	4
P North, Cleveland	16	6
Total	106	54

Why it did not Strike.

People wondered on Thursday night what could be the matter with the always faithful town clock. Six, seven, eight and nine o'clock passed, but not a sound issued from the belfry in the tower. Then at twenty minutes after nine they were astonished to hear it chime the time. With unfailing confidence watches were set back, but only to be found twenty minutes out of the way in the morning. It struck Mr. Bert Coleman, who has charge of the time piece, that something was wrong about 9 o'clock, and he entered the belfry to see what it could be. He found that some one had, either carelessly or purposely, been there and placed a ladder so that the hammer could not strike the bell. As soon as he removed the cause, it went off. The persons who made the trouble are known, and are advised hereafter to remain away.

Talking and Doing.

BY ABEL FLETCHER.

O would some power help me and each,
To do as we to others preach:
And daily by example show,
The path we would have others go.
Good words alone, though said in prayer,
Are only empty puffs of air:
But noble deeds for noble end,
Cause heavenly blessings to descend
If half the good we talk we'd do,
Our earthly sorrows would be few:
And this fair world, so full of woe,
Would be a paradise below.
Then let us wisely look within,
Ere we rebuke our neighbor's sin:
And each resolve to take the pill,
That he prescribes for other's ill.
Judge no man by his pious talk;
Judge only by his daily walk;
Not what we say, but what we do,
Proves our religion false or true.

Massillon, O.

Warning to Lynchers.

The action of the Bibb county jury, which voted nine to three in favor of convicting one of the men for Lynching Moore, is calculated to put a check on the mob business.—Atlanta Constitution.

Following Him to Sea.

Blaine is surrendering inner secrets to the mighty deep that no reportorial pump could extract from him.—Louisville Commercial.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used Bosshoe's German Syrup to let its wonderful quality be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle. as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all druggists and dealers in the United States and Canada. 51-eow

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haine's Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it. is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist For full particulars, address Golden Specific Co, 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Louise Guiney is about to bring out a new volume of poems.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peters ty, Iowa, tells the following remarkably story, the truth of which is vouched for be the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 4

Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr will spend the summer in England and Scotland.

Found at Last

Bright's disease cured by the use of Dr. Burdick's Kidney Cure. It is a positive fact that any one having kidney or liver trouble can find relief in a single bottle. One bottle is guaranteed to remove all pain from the back and hips or money refunded. With three years' experience this medecine has not failed to give entire satisfaction in every case. In cases of bloating one bottle has been known to remove fifteen pounds of water. This is not only a help but will make a perfect cure. Price 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by Morganthaler & Hiester, druggists, Massillon, O. 51—1y

Mme. Marie Drousart, a French woman, has written a biography of Bismark in three volumes.

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convanced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will be for a limited time given away. The offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchetis, or any affections of the throat chest or lungs, are especially requested to call at Z. T. Baltzly's drug Store, and get a trial bottle free, large bottles $1

Mrs. James T. Fields has one of the choicest collections of autograph letters of authors in America.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever, sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblaines corns and all skin imparities, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guarantted to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by Z. T Baltzly.

Queen Margharita, of Italy, has established an asylum for the blind in the baths of Dioclesian at rome.

Send five cents to J. S. Martin, North Lawrence, Stark county, Ohio, for a sample of the **American Healing Salve**, good for man and beast, esperially adapted for kicked or shoulder sore horses. Regular size, 50 cents per box. 45

Miss Boddington, an American girl, has gained the Moncheles prize at Leipsic. The test piece was the composer's G minor concerto.

A. M. Boyle, of Columbus, Ga., says: "From my own experience, I know Sellers' Liver Pills to be the best in use." They cure malaria, etc. 52-4t

Mrs. Susan L. Mills, with her late husband, founded Mills College, Oakland, Cal. She is now the principal, and has added $50,000 to its endowment.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says: "Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Collinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly at 50c and 1$ per box. 50-e o w

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch crowds a great deal of truth into a nutshell when she says: "Women are not too ignorant to vote, but men are too ignorant to grant them the vote."

Trouble Ahead.

When the appetite fails, and sleep grows restless and unrefreshing, there is trouble ahead The digestive organs, when healthy, crave food the nervous system, when vigorous and tranquil, gives its possessor no uneasiness at night. A tonic, to be effective, should not be a mere appetizer nor are the nerves to be strengthened and soothed by the unaided action of a sedative or a narcotic. What is required is a medicine which invigorates the stomach and promotes assimilation of food up the system, by which means the nervous system, as well as other part of the physical organism, re strengthened. These are the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine whose reputation is firmly founded in public confidence and which physicians commend for its tonic, anti-bilious and other properties. It is used with the best results in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and uterine weakness, and other maladies.

Miss Elizabeth Curtis, George William Curtis' daughter, has formed a Working Women's Guild on Staten Island, with reading rooms, library, and pleasant evening recreations.

Dr. Frazier's Throat & Lung Balsam

Is the greatest cure in the world for coughs, cold, sore throat, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, quinsy, laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Scores and hundreds owe their lives to it. It performs wonders in relieving consumption. It strengthens the lungs and instantly allays all irritation of the throat. Never neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, taken in time, will save your life. It is put up in large family bottles and sells for the small price of 50 cents per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 50-eow

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Shortt, one of the first graduating class of the Kingston Women's Medical College, was chosen as lecturer upon medical jurisprudence and sanitary science in the Women's Medical College of Kingston, Canada, at the last last meeting of the board of trusteos.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 Days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL Co.,
32-y fr Crawfordsville, Ind.

Fourth of July Excursion Rates.

Excursion tickets will be sold between all ticket stations on the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg, on July 2, 3 and 4, good to return until July 5, inclusive, at one fare for the round trip. No excursion tickets will be sold to adults at less than twenty-five cents, nor to children at less than fifteen cents. 52-3t

The St. James Gazette declares that England's agricultural interests, like those of every European nation, are being destroyed by American competition, and marvels at the fatuity of statisticians and professional economists who attempt to explain the result "with disputations as subtle and abstract as those of an angelic doctor on a theological mystery." American competition it pronounces "the greatest and most revolutionary fact of our time."

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and cures all such affections.

Among the West Point graduates is young Alexander, from Ohio, a colored student, who came out well among a lot of whites whose respect and regard he has, as well as the marked esteem of the officials and teachers. He has the gauntlet to run yet, as Lieutenant Flipper did, and who now thanks his stars, it is likely, as he is one of a few who, it is said, have struck it rich in a Mexican gold mine. We shall watch young Alexander with interest. Sixty-four others graduated at the same time.

Katherine Tynan, an Irish lady who has written some beautiful poems, is about to publish a new volume entitled "Shamrocks," which will be dedicated to her friends William and Christina Rosetti.

Archduchess Marie Valerie, of Austria, who is betrothed to the heir presumptive to the crown of Saxony, has literary tastes and is a frequent contributor to German magazines.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Sept. 18, 1882.

Messrs. F. J Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.:—Have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure. Had catarch all my life; am 58 years old. Had asthma 19 years, and a dreadful cough for five years. Have taken everything; went to the Hot Springs, I have doctored with the doctors here; I have done nothing but take medicine for 19 years. When I commenced using Hall's Catarrh Cure I was almost dead. I sent for the doctor the day I got Hall's Catarrh Cure, and told him that I would die anyway and that I would try your medicine. I was very bad. How I suffered for 9 years! I could hardly breathe at times. I saw Hall's Catarrh Cure advertised in the papers and commenced taking it. I would have been under the ground to-day if it had not been for that. I have not had one bad spell of coughing since. In breathing head feels well and I am well. It has done me a thousand dollars worth of good. There are ten of my friends, on seeing what it had done for me taking it, and it is helping them. I only wish that every one who has catarrh, asthma and a bad cough could see me, so that I could tell them all to take it. All that know me here know how I have suffered. (I have been here since 1858,) and say to me that "I am so glad you found something that could cure you." Everyone says "how much better you look." The doctors say they are glad I found Hall's Catarrh Cure as they could not cure me.

I cannot express my gratitude to you for the good Hall's Catarrh Cure has done me. You can use as much of this letter as will do the afflicted good. Publish it to the whole world—it is all true and they should know it.

JOSEPHINE CHRISMAN,
406 East North street.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed time schedule of passenger trains. In effect June 5, 1887, and until further notice. New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

	No. 1.	No. 3. Accom.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9. Accom.
Cleveland	4 00am	2 00pm	9 30	6 00pm	10 15pm
Cleveland Bridgeport	4 30	2 30	10 00	6 30	10 45
Fishing	4 50	2 50	10 15	6 50	11 05
Barber	4 55	2 55	10 20	6 55	11 10
Brecken	5 00	3 00	10 25	7 00	11 15
Litchfield	5 05	3 05	10 30	7 05	11 20
New Pittsburg	5 10	3 10	10 35	7 10	11 25
Canal Dover	5 15	3 15	10 40	7 15	11 30
Navarre	5 25	3 25	10 50	7 25	11 40
Justus	5 30	3 30	10 55	7 30	11 45
Beach City	5 35	3 35	11 00	7 35	11 50
Massillon	5 45	3 45	11 10	7 45	12 00m
Navarre	5 55	3 55	11 20	7 55	12 10
Canal Fulton	6 05	4 05	11 30	8 05	12 20
Franks	6 10	4 10	11 35	8 10	12 25
Marshall	6 15	4 15	11 40	8 15	12 30
Marwick	6 20	4 20	11 45	8 20	12 35
Sterrett	6 25	4 25	11 50	8 25	12 40
Seville	6 30	4 30	11 55	8 30	12 45
Grand Chippewa	6 35	4 35	12 00m	8 35	12 50
Medina	6 50	4 50	12 15	8 50	1 05
Granton		5 00		9 00	1 15
Elyria		5 15		9 15	1 30
Lorain		5 30		9 30	1 45
Cleveland		6 00pm		10 00	2 15am
Cleveland Bridgeport	9 30am	6 00pm	10 15pm	6 00am	2 00pm
Fishing	9 50	6 20	10 35	6 20	2 20
Barber	9 55	6 25	10 40	6 25	2 25
Brecken	10 00	6 30	10 45	6 30	2 30
Litchfield	10 05	6 35	10 50	6 35	2 35
New Pittsburg	10 10	6 40	10 55	6 40	2 40
Canal Dover	10 15	6 45	11 00	6 45	2 45
Navarre	10 25	6 55	11 10	6 55	2 55
Justus	10 30	7 00	11 15	7 00	3 00
Beach City	10 35	7 05	11 20	7 05	3 05
Massillon	10 45	7 15	11 30	7 15	3 15
Navarre	10 55	7 25	11 40	7 25	3 25
Canal Fulton	11 05	7 35	11 50	7 35	3 35
Franks	11 10	7 40	11 55	7 40	3 40
Marshall	11 15	7 45	12 00m	7 45	3 45
Marwick	11 20	7 50	12 05	7 50	3 50
Sterrett	11 25	7 55	12 10	7 55	3 55
Seville	11 30	8 00	12 15	8 00	4 00
Grand Chippewa	11 35	8 05	12 20	8 05	4 05
Medina	11 50	8 20	12 35	8 20	4 20
Granton		8 30		8 30	4 30
Elyria		8 45		8 45	4 45
Lorain		9 00		9 00	5 00
Cleveland		9 30		9 30	5 30
Cleveland	4 45pm	9 30pm	1 00am	9 30am	6 15pm

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C., & St. L. R'y, for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C., C. & I. R'y, for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

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At Warwick with C. A. & C. R. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y for points on that road.

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At Barton, with St. Clairville & Northern R'y, for St. Clairville, O.

At Bridgeport, with C. & P. R'y, for Bellaire, Pittsburg, etc

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WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Botween Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7:20 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.
In effect May 22, 1887.

GOING NORTH.					GOING SOUTH.		
No. 35.	No. 27.	No. 3.		No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 38.	
Cleveland Express.	Night Express.	Fast Mail.	STATIONS.	Fast Mail.	Night Express.	Columb's Express.	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Ar U. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
12 55	6 45	5 10	...Cleveland	8 10	8 00	12 10	
12 40	6 31	5 26	" Euclid ave	8 24	8 14	12 25	
12 24	6 15	5 10	" Newburg	8 39	8 29	12 41	
11 16	5 10	4 35	....Hudson	9 15	9 05	1 18	
11 27	5 23	4 16	Cuyahoga Falls	9 29	9 20	1 35	
11 15	5 10	4 05	....Akron	9 40	9 35	1 45	
10 35	4 29	3 29	....Warwick	10 12	10 08	2 29	
10 10	4 05	3 08	le...Orrville...ar	10 36	10 32	2 47	
9 15	3 01	2 18	...Millersburg	11 21	11 20	3 37	
8 62	1 48	1 15	....Gambier	12 33	12 34	4 59	
7 52	1 37	1 05	...Mt. Vernon	1 03	12 52	5 19	
7 17	12 56	12 37	..Centerburg	1 29	1 21	5 29	
6 54	12 34	12 15	....Sunbury	1 49	1 46	6 01	
6 35	12 15	11 55	...Westerville	2 06	2 07	6 29	
6 10	11 50	11 30	lv Columbus ar	2 30	2 35	6 45	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
.....	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 40	2 55	.....	
.....	10 00	9 33	.....Xenia	4 20	4 55	.....	
.....	8 36	8 14	....Loveland	5 53	6 17	.....	
.....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	6 20	7 10	.....	
.....	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	.....	
.....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 00	5 40	.....	
.....	9 51	9 43	.....Urbana	4 49	7 01	.....	
.....	9 01	8 53	.....Piqua	5 49	7 46	.....	
.....	7 30	7 05	....Richmond	8 00	9 10	.....	
.....	4 55	4 30	...Indianapolis	10 20	11 45	.....	
.....	2 38	1 51	...Terre Haute	1 12	2 18	.....	
.....	12 22	11 25	....Effingham	3 49	4 20	.....	
.....	11 23	10 20	...Vandalia	4 48	5 10	.....	
.....	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	.....	
.....	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....	

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville Expresses) leave Orrville at 7.00 a. m., Akron 8:00 a. m., arriving at Cleveland 9.35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 4:45 p. m., arriving at Akron 6:30 p. m., Orrville at 6:45 p. m.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gann and Columbus accommodations, leave Gann at 6:10 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 8.45 a. m.; leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Gann at 7:00 p. m.

Train 25 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Train 38 (Columbus Express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 7 for Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains to and from all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect May 29, 1887.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. .
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	7 45	1 00	4 50	.....
Fremont.....	9 07	2 18	6 08	.....
Clyde.....	9 21	2 31	6 23	.....
Bellevue.....	9 40	2 48	6 37	.....
Monroeville.....Lv	9 58	3 06	7 01	5 10
Norwalk.....	10 17	3 22	7 17	5 32
Wellington.....	11 05	4 13	8 08	4 03
Creston.....Ar	11 53	5 05	8 55	4 47
Orrville.....Ar	pm12 20	5 35	am 9 15	*5 35
" Lv	12 40	5 40	7 00	7 00
Massillon.....	1 20	6 20	7 42	7 42
Navarre.....	1 35	6 35	8 00	8 00
Valley Junction.....	2 15	7 20	8 45	8 45
New Cumberland.....	2 28	7 33	9 05	9 05
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	7 45	9 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 47	7 53	9 35	9 47
Bowerstown.....	2 55	8 00	9 50	9 59
Canal Dover.....	3 12	5 52	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	4 28	6 30	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	5 25	7 30	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	6 05	8 03	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	8 10	am 10 15	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. .
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 50	12 15	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	8 04	1 26	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	9 10	3 00	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	10 50	4 00	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	11 32	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	11 25	3 45	6 35	.....
Leesville.....	11 32	3 55	6 42	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	4 30

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL R. WEIRICH.

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Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887.

"Great and good friend," is good.

Glass can be made without gas. But cannot be made without sand.

A non-partisan temperance convention will be held in Columbus June 28.

Would it not be well to provide the Massillon fire department with a code of rules?

In no place in Ohio will Senator Sherman be more warmly welcomed than in Massillon

Let us hope that the Gun Club will maintain its supremacy in the coming struggle at Canton.

Cleveland has given up all hope of finding or piping natural gas, and will attempt to manufacture a cheap fuel.

Phelps ought to have one of those titles Victoria is about to confer. He might at least be made a knight of the garter.

Will or will not Secretary Lamar be placed upon the supreme court bench, is the question that bothers political gossipers.

The crowd at gas well No. 3 this afternoon stands at a respectful distance, and manifests an affection for the trunks of the biggest trees.

Every year the observer is struck with the fact or fancy that our public schools are turning out graduates smaller and younger than than the year before.

Lieutenant Governor Robertson, of Indiana, has been formally recognized as a member of the State board of equalization, in spite of Governor Gray's protest.

The estimated cost of improving the Ohio canal by the lengthening of locks forty feet and getting greater depth by raising the banks of the canal and walls of locks one foot is $3,200,000.

To put it in the mildest possible shape, President Cleveland did not consult expediency in ordering the restoration of captured southern flags to the organizations to which they belonged.

The greatest storm that ever raged over any one mans head in this country would certainly have broken, had not President Cleveland revoked his order restoring the Confederate battle flags to the Southern States.

The Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, the assistant of the Rev. Ch. de Garmo, of Toledo, has come out in a long sermon upon the late Episcopal convention and its results, the substance of which will soon be reproduced in the INDEPENDENT.

It is a point worthy of remembrance that the flags being in the possession of the government, belong to the North and South alike Had the president's order been executed, they would have been bestowed upon one section of the country.

The letter from Mr. George Paul, formerly chief engineer of the board of public works, upon the subject of the Ohio canals, will be read with interest. Mr. Paul talks with figures rather than with words, and they will have weight, as coming from one eminently qualified to speak on the subject.

The president is now accused of having been informed by his own attorney general that he could not legally dispose of the captured flags, eighteen days before he received Drum's letter, and that he issued his order which he subsequently revoked, in defiance of an adverse opinion.

Why should Stark county pay more per front foot, for the proposed sewerage system in Canton, than John Smith, is the question the county commissioners should ask of themselves, before granting to a municipality a bonus for something which will benefit no one beyond that municipality.

The fact that a new glass factory is going to be built at once in this city, and voluntarily too, before our gas wells have developed anything, will have a bad effect upon the croakers. There is no use talking, no one thing can permanently eclipse the many combined advantages of a city like Massillon.

Americans have no business talking and writing so much about the Queen's jubilee. The event celebrates no epoch worthy of especial consideration. It is an affair personal to a good woman. As such it is proper for Britons to wax enthusiastic. If the establishment of any principle were solemnized, possibly, it would be our duty to join in, too.

It remained for a committee in the Episcopal convention to take the first step toward female sufferage in Ohio, by recommending their eligibility for the office of warden and vestryman. The committee tempered its gallantry by the saving clause, "in case of neccessity," So if there are ever female wardens in Ohio it will be understood that it is because there was no man compitent for the place.

It is very pleasant to notice a practical demonstration that the advantages of having natural gas, cannot overleap the combined advantages of a pleasant home, shipping facilities, the proximity of sand and coal, and only the prospects of gas. Messrs Reed & Co. will voluntarily build a new glass factory in this city, and the modest way in which the firm is going ahead will not make the addition to Massillon's industies any the less welcome.

In the report of the proceedings of the Canton city council, on Monday night, may be found the following: "A resolution was passed fixing Friday afternoon for the meeting of the sewerage commission with the county commissioners, at the commissioners' office in the court house." The natural inquiry is, what interest have the commissioners of Stark county in the Canton sewerage commission, except as good citizens anxious for the welfare of the whole people.

Gas was struck at well No 1 at 610 feet, at No. 3 at 650 feet, in Canton at 710 feet. At each point it was in the same stratum. Natural gas will not flow down hill, nor is its greatest pressure at the lowest point in the basin. At Massillon well No. 1, the pressure was strongest, at No. 3 it was weaker, in Canton it seems to be weakest. These are facts. The deduction is, that if gas in any quantity is expected in Berea grit, it must be looked for, at some point near or west of the first hole drilled in Massillon

The sensible decision has been reached to entrust the music at the high school commencement to a first class orchestra, rather than to voices subjected to training for about one month as heretofore. The public will appreciate the kindness bestowed upon them. Some day the Massillon board of education will believe, as do the boards of many cities, that voices are worth cultivating, and when this is acknowledged, a competent instructor will be employed, not to train the schools for exhibition purposes, but to teach them how to use a gift that was never intended to be neglected.

And our own dear Phelps has again "been highly honored by the queen." Modest Phelps, in presenting Mr. Cleveland's jubilee congratulation, was accorded a private interview,—at his own request. Thus the dispatch reads: "The private reception of diplomats on such occasions is almost unprecedented, but the American minister had expressed a desire through Lord Salisbury for such an audience, and the queen replied that it would give her much pleasure." And Phelps wore "plain evening dress," and was received in "a small reception room," and only the Duke of Connaught and Lord Salisbury were present. And,—it makes one bosom swell with pride to read it—later on "other diplomats were received in the customary manner." Oh! Phelps, Phelps, how proud your countrymen are of you!

THAT TOLEDO AFFAIR.

The convention has at last adjourned and the ministers have gone declaring that in all respects the Massillon meeting was the most pleasant they had ever attended. This is, of course, gratifying to their hosts. It was the largest convention ever held in this diocese of Ohio, and, so far as known, larger than any ever held, even before this State was divided. And all on account of the Rev. Ch. H. de Garmo.

A very prominent Toledo lawyer, who spoke upon the matter yesterday, said that he had tried to argue it theologically the night before, but became so speedily involved in the intricacies of doctrinal beliefs, that he was glad to beat a hasty retreat. If this was his experience, the writer would hardly dare to undertake the same task. However, one can tell what one hears, without much fear.

This Toledo affair is generally spoken of as a High and Low church controversy, and so popular has this way of mentioning it become, that there is much danger the real meaning of High and Low churchman will be lost, at least in the popular mind. Your real Episcopalian does not grant for a moment that there is such a controversy. Bishop Bedell has been called by the Rev. Mr. de Garmo, an extreme Low churchman, and yet in Bishop Bedell's own mind, he is a High churchman, and a stronger one than Mr. de Garmo. Mr. de Garmo, according to the Episcopalian definition, is a Ritualist A High churchman is one who believes in all the forms of the church, as laid down by the prayer book, not by Mr. de Garmo. Who holds the church structure in reverence. Who holds the bishops of his church as being able to trace back their line to the time of the apostles, nd ministers of the Gospel in a sense not attributed to ministers of other denominations. Your Low churchman thoroughly believes in all the forms of the prayer book, but on week days would not hesitate to wear his hat in the church and to look upon it with apparent indifference, and he holds that it would be entirely proper for ministers of other denominations to exchange pulpits with those of his own church. But High and Low churchmen hold to the prayer book alike.

The Rev. Mr. de Garmo is being opposed on account of the innovations he has introduced. Not only does Mr. de Garmo teach what are held to be erroneous doctrines, which have been set forth before, but he does more. He holds "mass," hears "confession," and grants "absolution." He makes acts of adoration before the cross, he maintains a crucifix in his church, he is called "father" by his parishioners. Indeed to such an extent does he depart not only from the doctrines, but the usage of the Episcopal church, that the Episcopalian says: "We protested against the practices of the Romish church, but if Mr. de Garmo persists in restoring all of them which we claim are pernicious, how is he longer a Protestant?"

But the Rev. Mr. de Garmo has his side also. Said he yesterday in the church yard, "the Romish church departs from the ancient church by accepting the infallibility of the Pope and the doctrine of the immaculate conception. It is against the very assumption of a Pope's power by Bishop Bedell that I contend. If I must have a pope, I would prefer to have but one, I do not want a dozen. As to the figure on the cross," said he, "it is merely a work of art. Who would think of objecting to the same subject in a stained glass window?"

But the convention could deal only with the parish, indeed by its own canons it can do nothing with the parish until one year has passed But the tersely composed resolutions preceding the one recommending the reference of the matter to a committee to report in one year, prove very clearly that Mr de Garmo's sentiments are not those of the convention, and in their eyes he stands already condemned.

The mischief done by the knaves who have been operating the "corner" in wheat is not to be underestimated. The enormous imports of the last few months are rolling up a heavy balance of trade against us, and the grain which was locked up in the Chicago elevators should have exported and used to offset these imports. The carriage of the grain to the sea shore and to Europe would have benefitted our transportation companies. Finally, the money needed by the clique to carry such an enormous amount of wheat should have been employed in legitimate business enterprises and increased the wealth of the country. And last, and not least, the poor man's loaf has been made dearer, and a tribute been levied upon one of the necessaries of life, which was felt most heavily by the poor.—New York Economist.

The Massillon Independent is advocating the changing of the Ohio canal into a ship canal large and deep enough to float Ohio river and lake vessels, and proposes that the canal be turned over to the United States by the next Legislature. This is rather a gigantic scheme to work up unless the general government would attach greater national importance than it does now. If it was done it would be a great benefit to the State of Ohio, but then the railroads of the county would lay for the members of the Legislature who would make a move in that direction and like a huge serpent, would slime them over with boodle and gulp down, one by one.—Now Philadelphia Times.

It is now said that the story about a plot to capture Senator Sherman while in Cuba was not a joke. An officer of the steamer City of Washington says: "A single circumstance alone prevented the success of the plot. The senator had been on a visit to a plantation about thirty miles from Havanna, and not a half-hour after he left there a half-dozen of the band went to the house and demanded of the door-keeper to be ushered before the honored guest. The negro declared that Senator Sherman had gone, but they believed that he was lying, and deliberately murdered him, and then searched the house to find that Sherman had gone."

The announcement made by General Master Workman Powderly in Boston on Saturday evening that he was not a candidate for re-election, will save him a bitter and harassing contest, and one that his impaired health could not meet without serious peril. His withdrawal, however, exposes the Knights of Labor to a graver peril, as with Powderly out of the field there is danger of a complete victory of the Socialistic elements of the order, and that would be fatal to the organization.—Philadelphia Times.

McBride has visited Albany to say, in the Cincinnati Enquirer, that Hill believes that Cleveland will be re-nominated, and that his election is another matter entirely. "He believes likewise that Cleveland is himself awake to the dangers of his re-election; that he is now studying the situation. A re nomination and a re-election Cleveland covets, but he does not desire the first unless he has more positive assurance than he has now of the second.

What curious ideas the Bostonian English, or English Bostonians, do have about some things! And one of them is the celebration of the queen's jubilee in Faneuil hall. From a historical view of the case, it seems a little like a wedding in a cemetery. —Cleveland Leader.

HE IS NOT A FIVE DOLLAR MAN.

E. N. McCoy, of Findlay, will Shoot the Welker Well.

Mr. Otto Uhlendorff came back from Findlay last night, where he went to contract with an expert, whose profession need not be enclosed in quotation marks. And Mr. Uhlendorff got him. His name is E. N. McCoy, and his business card states that he is a practical shooter and manufacturer of pure nitroglycerine. Mr. McCoy is not a five dollar man. He will get $125 for shooting No. 3, and was not very anxious to come for that. However, as there will be other wells to shoot, he consented and will be here before long, probably in about four days.

Mr. Uhlendorff has advices that Mr. McCoy left Findlay last night. How long it will take before he arrives in Massillon depends upon the weather. If it is as cool as it is to-day, he will make rapid progress, but if it again becomes extremely hot, he will travel from 3 to 9 in the morning and from 3 in the afternoon until dark. He will bring more than enough of the explosive to shoot this one well, and will store it here. The public may rest assured that in Mr McCoy a man has been secured who thoroughly understands the business.

No. 3 is cleaned and requires only to be bailed out for the reception of the cartridge.

Mr. Uhlendorff says that the rush at Findlay is over. He found no trouble at all in securing quarters at the hotel, and noticed but little more stir than in Massillon.

THE OHIO CANAL.

GEORGE PAUL UPON ITS ENLARGEMENT.

He Estimates the Cost of the Enlargement at $23,000,000.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—The question of a ship canal to connect the Ohio river with Lake Erie is by no means an unimportant one, and has attracted the attention of both the State of Ohio and the general government, each having taken preliminary steps to determine the cost and feasibility of such a project.

In 1869 the General Assembly of Ohio passed resolutions requiring the board of public works to report on the feasibility of enlarging the Miami and Erie Canal from Lake Erie to the southern termination of said canal. First to capacity of New York & Erie canal. Second, to the capacity of a ship canal.

Hon. Samuel Forrer, an engineer of experience, and also served as member of the board of public works, was employed by the board and made an estimate showing cost of enlargement of both Ohio and Miama & Erie canals from Portsmouth to Cleveland, and from Cincinnati to Toledo.

In June, 1880, an act of Congress provided for making a survey to ascertain the practicability and cost of constructing a ship canal from Toledo to Cincinnati. This survey was completed under direction of Col. John M. Wilson, now in charge of public buildings in Washington. At the same time Forer's report was made, John Knight, resident engineer upon the public works made an estimate of the cost of enlarging the Ohio canal between Cleveland and Dresden, which latter place is the junction of the Ohio canal and the Muskingum Improvement and situated one hundred and fifty-one miles by canal from Cleveland. Knight's estimate was based upon enlarging to size of New York canal from Buffalo to Albany, giving passage for boats of two hundred tons capacity.

The Wilson report also contemplates like dimensions. The total cost as estimated by the engineers is given below.

Forrer

Miami & Erie, 246 miles,	$28,860,000
Ohio canal, 309 "	37,064,000
Wilson.	
Toledo to Junction City	$ 5,116,898
Cincinnati to " "	21,242,649
	$26,359,547

Knight's estimate for enlarging Ohio canal between Dresden and Cleveland, 151 miles, $4,057,550

There seems to be considerable difference between the estimated cost of these improvements, and I have before me only the detailed estimate of Col. Wilson. By taking the estimate of Sam. Fence, as a basis, I would feel justified in estimating the cost of enlargement between Dresden and Cleveland at *Twenty-three million dollars.*

This estimate would follow the present route of the Ohio canal between the points named and be for constructing upon the following dimensions: Locks to pass vessels, 145 feet long and 26 feet 2 inches wide, all the dimensions being the same as the Welland canal. This would connect the Lake and Ohio river together, giving passage to lake vessels upon all the river system, during a stage of water which would float the same.

These dimensions are not exactly the same as on the Muskingum Improvement, but have furnished a basis for an estimate of a preliminary nature—a careful and accurate statement would take time to make, and there should be an appropriation made by Congress at its next session for this purpose. Truly,

GEO. PAUL.

Real Estate Transfers

For the week ending June 21, 1887. Reported for the INDEPENDENT by H. H. Tramp, Abstracter of Titles.

D M Myers to F H Crowl et al, 20 acres in Paris township, $1,000.

Sheriff of Stark county to Jeremiah Kitchen, 2 38-1000 acres in Plain township, $1,500.

Same to same et al, lots in Massillon, $3,667.

Same to Sarah Swihart, No 17 Earl's O L Perry township, $2,550.

Same to Daniel Kitchen, No 814 Massillon, $1,667.

Jno H Prince to Isaac McCammons, S 2 100 acres, Lake township, $800.

Jno C Wade to C L Stamen, No 2311, Canton, $650.

Jos Biechele to M J McNallix, No 11 Biechele's addition, Canton, $800.

Geo F Austine to Wm Steffy, 2 87-100 acres in Marlboro township, $700.

B F Sullivan to J A Daum, Und ½ O L 111, Canton, $2,900.

Geo Leggett to Chas Nist, No 2815, Canton, $700.

Henry Wise et al to Jno Holbern, 10 23-100 acres in Nimishillen township, $33.

E F Streiber to C H Streiber, Pt No 1109, Canton, $1,150.

E Keller's adm'r to E. Keller, 13 36 100 acres in Perry township, $1,401.

Jos Snock to E Walker, 42 acres in Pike township, $2,810.

Jos Biechele to J H Crowley et al, No 283 Biechele's addition, Canton, $1,600.

R F Adam to S W Gottshall, 7 acres in Plain township, $1,600.

Wm Polly to W J Shrope et al, 102 acres in Marlboro township, $7,600.

Jacob Spidel to city of Canton, land in Canton, $2,000.

Herbert Sweet to Bernard Wingerter, No 33, Waynesburgh, $1,425.

Wm Sutter to U Houriet, lot in Canal Fulton, $500.

Jos Thomas to W T Hazen, 50 acres in Lexington township, $2,900.

Sam Pontius to L C Hise, 126 25-100 acres in Lake township, 13,000.

Jno H Sautter to Jno Sturkey, lot in Minerva, $900.

M Laughlin to H E Miller, lot in Alliance, $850.

Taylor Clay to J E McLain, lots in Massillon, $2,000.

Same to same, lots in Massillon, $2,000.

G S Lucas to Julie Klein, No 3814, Canton, $900.

J G Groff to F W Geis, 7 acres in Tuscarawas township, $625.

Jno Melvin to P Freinstein, No 109, Canton, $900.

Geo W Lawrence to A Hoeffer, No 3712, Canton, $500.

A Short Session.

The council met late last night all members being present except Messrs. Lieghley and Boerner. Solicitor Young stated that the suit brought against the city by Mrs. Ella R. Brown is not for damages, but an injunction to prohibit the city from running water on Thorn alley, part of which flows over her property. On motion of Mr. Volkmor the matter was referred to the street and alley committee and the city solicitor with power to act.

A petition signed by J. W. Hisey and others on Wellman street, praying the council to have the trees and underbrush on the south side of said street removed was referred. A petition asking that Raspberry alley be opened out was also referred.

Solicitor Young read a letter from Superintendent Starr, of the P., F. W. & C. R. R., agreeing to stand by his former proposition to put in gates on East and Main street crossings, but refusing to light Erie and Tremont streets. By motion of Mr. Clutz the proposition was accepted.

A letter from Marshallville was read by the clerk stating that the gasoline lamps purchased by that city from Massillon did not give satisfaction and would be returned unless the council desired them to be retained at $2 each without the burners. Mr. Jarvis moved that the proposition be accepted, and the city sell them more lamp posts. Carried.

Mr. Jarvis stated that provision ought to be made for a place on the west side to keep the hand hose reels. Clutz moved that the fire department committee be authorized to rent a barn until the city built a hose house, which motion was amended by Leu that they build a temporary building. The motion as amended was carried.

ARNOLD--O'DONNELL.

A Notable New Philadelphia Wedding.

A wedding took place at the main street residence of Dr. O'Donnell, in New Philadelphia last night, between Mr. Edwin L. Arnold and Miss Sara O'Donnell, in which much interest was felt in Massillon, as both bride and groom are well known.

The ceremony took place in the parlor, at 9 o'clock, in the presence of relatives and guests from Massillon, New Philadelphia, Canton, Akron, Cleveland, Louisville, and Philadelphia. While Richeimer's orchestra played the "Lohengrin" march, in the front hall, the bridal party entered and passed through to the end of the parlor. Four ushers, Messrs. Wyandt, Arnold, Baker and Downing, led the way, next came the maids of honor, Miss Irwin Baker, of Louisville, escorted by Mr. Henry Clayton, of Philadelphia, and Miss Ella Barry, of New Philadelphia, with Mr. C. W. Seiberling, of Akron, and last came the bride and groom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward L. Kemp, rector of St. Timothy's P. E. church, this city. After receiving congratulations, refreshments were served, and then with dancing the evening was spent until about one o'clock.

The bride wore a costume of white silk and carried white lilacs, and her maids of honor wore dresses of pink and carried immense bouquets of the same color.

A special train brought most of the party from New Philadelphia at a very early hour this morning, and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold left from this city on the Pennsylvania road. They will spend several weeks in Philadelphia, Atlantic City, and other eastern points, before returning to Massillon.

SHERMAN IS COMING.

He Will Be Here June 25th.

The Hon. John Sherman will pay Massillon a quiet visit on Saturday, June 25th. He will speak Thursday in East Liverpool, Friday in Canton and Saturday in Massillon. A somewhat incorrect impression has gained ground that he will be here to-morrow, but this is a mistake.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

A young child of Christian Snyder was buried Sunday afternoon.

The new Pocock mill building is about done and ready for the machinery.

The Methodist choir contemplates having a picnic to Zoar on the Fourth.

The Vogt Stone Company have put in a sand crusher at their quarries north of the city.

A public drinking fountain has at last been put up in front of the Main street park.

Russell & Co. paid their men $30,000 Saturday evening, that being the monthly pay day.

The original story as to the drowning of Lincoln Graybill has been proven to be correct.

Lawrence Allarding, who for years kept a saloon on Jarvis street, died Monday morning.

The foundation for the big Erie street addition to the works of Russell & Co. is nearly completed.

Died at Afton, N. Y., June 16, Miss Jesta M. Jarvis, sister of the late Kent Jarvis, of this city.

Strawberries have been sold as low as two cents a quart in this city this week. —Norwalk Reflector.

A number of members of the 13th Ohio spent Sunday at the J. W. Eggert farm on the Millersburg road.

Died at 293, Henry street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Marian, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Williams.

Frank Eva, charged with assault and battery before Justice Rogers, was bound over to court in the sum of hundred dollars.

The Massillon Drilling Company have not yet received their new machinery, and gas well No. 5 must wait until its arrival.

Exchange street, the only paved street in the city, by the way, needs a thorough cleaning at the hands of the street department.

Eastern Ohio Wool Growers' Association resolved "that washed wool in this section should bring not less than thirty five cents per pound."

There is some talk of widening the sidewalks on the south side of East Main street, so that they will correspond with those on the opposite side.

Dr. A. P. L. Pease performed the most delicate operation known, Tuesday morning, removing, with complete success, a cataract from the eye of Samuel McFarren.

The hours for services at St. Mary's Catholic church will be changed next Sunday. First mass at 7 a. m., second mass at 9 a. m. The former hours were 8 and 10 a. m.

The new reservoir, as a reservoir, is not an entire success, as the present stage of the water will demonstrate. A little intelligent labor upon its bottom is needed before it will do.

The completed census of Alliance will show a population of a trifle less than 6,000—probably 5,900. Counting in suburbs properly belonging to the village, 8,000 is not too large an estimate of our actual population.—Alliance Review.

Richville avenue people think that the Canton omnibus man who brought eighteen people to a beer garden up that way, yesterday, in the heat of the day, with only two horses, requires some civilizing treatment at the hands of a police judge.

The Rod and Gun Club never was in such excellent shape in all respects as at present. Twelve new memberg have been admitted within two months. This week J. Lutz, J. R. White, E. A. Pille, L. W. Gise, A. J. Richeimer and Joe Deutsch were admitted.

The Norwalk Reflector secured information that the New York World's balloon passed Toledo at 2:30 oclock Saturday morning. This information will entirely destroy the popular notion that that same balloon landed in the State of Illinois Friday afternoon.

The Warren people are compelled to pay for the pipes from the water mains to where the water is discharged, and they don't like to do it. Massillon people are furnished a connection at the curb. The works of both cities are owned by the same company.

The Alliance Gas and Oil Company is now prepared to receive bids for the sinking of test wells. The affairs of the company are progressing admirably. The greater share of the stock is already subscribed, and the amount will no doubt be completed by the time they are ready to begin work.—Alliance Review.

Stanislaus Loichot, who but a short time ago attempted to stab Dr. E. O. Portman, of Canton, will, by the agreement of all concerned, go to France, never to return. The next grand jury will indict him for cutting with intent to kill, and with this hanging over his head, he is not likely ever to attempt to come back.

The people of Massillon are now using on an average 300,000 gallons of water each day, and when the connections are all made this average will be raised to not less than 400,000 per day. This is about as much as a city of 30,000 would need, if economy were exercised. The company is unable to account for the unusual draft.

The Cadiz people are asking the Wheeling & Lake Erie folks to extend their road from Bowerstown, by way of Cadiz to Wheeling. They agree to aid them, having lost confidence in the Cannon Ball line. That seems a more feasible project, and would give Cadiz a good eastern outlet. The line would be easily built.—Exchange.

The Welker "horse thief." It was a well known youg man of this city, who had been out to Richville on a gallant errand. Falling asleep, on the return trip his horse took him down the lane towarn the pottery, when a sudden jolt aroused him. As soon as he discovered his situation he whipped up and drove out, and thus endeth a good news item.

There will be a meeting of the coal operators of the Massillon district held in Cleveland on Friday next, to consider a scale for deficient work, which was submitted to the operators last week. Deficient work includes everything except the coal mining itself. While there is a scale of several years' standing, it has not been very strictly observed and is almost forgotten in the lapse of years. The miners now desire a uniform price.

At 3 o'clock Saturday morning, Wm. Welker was aroused by an unexplainable noise, near the pottery. Not thinking at the moment that the striking of a light might defeat his purpose, he lighted a lamp and looked out. He saw a carriage which had been driven to his barn, and the men in it were evidently making every preparation to relieve him of the care of his horses. But unfortunately the men in the carriage saw the light before Mr. Welker could make up his mind what was on foot, and whipped up and left the place.

The alarm of fire Saturday night caused a general stampede to Frank Holtzbach's house, on the corner of Cherry and Mill streets. The damage was slight but the excitement was great. The vision of that ancient hose reel, drawn by one gray horse with forty feet of rope between them, and a man astride the animal's back, the whole turnout on the way to the fire, was a sight calculated to make every Massillonian turn his head and shed a silent tear. Well, the new reel will soon be here.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Mr. C. A. Gates is in Chicago.

Tom Reed is back from Hudson.

Mrs. C. G. Skinner is visiting her parents at Elyria.

Miss Helen Wales is visiting friends at Cuyahoga Falls.

Mrs. A. P. L. Pease returned from Pittsburg Monday night.

Mr. James Peacock and Master Nick Peacock are in Indianapolis.

Mrs. L. A. Koons and son are visiting in Canal Fulton and Clinton.

Mrs. John Lynn, of Mansfield, is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. Schworm.

Miss Alice Miller of Ann Arbor, Mich., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Starn.

The three Misses Reitze of Canton spent Sunday with Mrs. John List.

Miss Euphemia Pille, of Ashland, is visiting at the residence of H. H. Pille.

Miss Addie Pew, of Warren, O., is the guest of Miss Grace Bailey on North street.

Miss Annie Randall, of Chicago, is visiting at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Jarvis.

Leon Breckbill, of Pittsburg, formerly of Massillon, spent Sunday with W. J. Wendling.

Arvine Wales and Clarence McLain have returned from their school at Easthampton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Case, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt at Mt. Airy.

Miss Lucille Foreman, of Philadelphia, and Miss Anna Barnaby, of Canton, are visiting Miss Mary Arnold,

Miss Lou Wilson, of New Philadelphia, is visiting her many friends in this city the guest of Miss Ada Wert.

Mrs. Geo. C. Sterling and Master Donald J. Sterling, of Battle Creek, Mich., have reached home intending to remain here all summer.

Friday night's Cleveland train brought Miss Hattie McLain and Miss Hattie Russell, who have just finished the summer term at their school in Northampton, Mass.

Mr. Frank D. Watson, son of Rev. R. Watson, of Navarre, and Miss Rosa A. Miller, of Burbank, Wayne county, Ohio, were married on June 21 by Rev. B. F. Booth, of this city.

His Foot Crushed.

An accident occurred to an employe at the Warthorst stone quarry Tuesday, in the moving of some loaded cars. Henry Helein was upon one car, which, with others, was moving at a pretty good rate of speed. When the proper time came to stop it, the brake proved defective and the car moved upon the one ahead with a bump. This caused the stone to shift, and it caught Helein's foot. The bone of the instep is broken quite badly, but hopes are entertained that it can be saved.

America's Pride.

True American men and women, by reason of their strong constitutions beautiful forms, rich complexions and characteristic energy, are envied by all notions. It is the general use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic which brings about these results.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications are solicited from all parts of the county. To insure publication the same week all letters must reach the INDEPENDENT office NOT LATER THAN WEDNESDAY NOON. Letters must be brief and to the point, and all are subject to revision and condensation.

CHAPMAN.

Post Office Affairs—The Fire Brick Works—A Graphic Description of an Attempted Burglary—Chapman in Arms.

We expect to have the pleasure of reporting a couple of weddings in our next.

Lotwig Evans and wife, of North Lawrence, spent Sunday with their Chapman friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis buried their three-year-old child last Friday, from an attack of fits.

The Massillon Fire Brick Co., made their first shipment last week, Smith Bros., of Allegheny City, Pa., taking 6000 bricks.

Jabez Thomas, of Navarre, came up and visited relatives here before departing for South Wales, his native soil, to spend the summer.

On Saturday evening last, as J. S. Coxey's stable boss was getting off the evening train, he slipped and fell, his foot coming in contact with the wheels and severely injured. We did not learn the name of the unfortunate man.

Our five cent advance spoken of since May 1st was paid for the full month of May, and that, too, without any effort from our general officers; but how long it will continue we are at a loss to know.

Our brick plant is now erecting an additional kiln to hold over 60,000 brick at one burning. Mr. Snyder, of Pittsburg, the genial foreman, is highly spoken of by his men who reside here, as being a gentleman and a No. 1 mechanic.

The post-office department at Washington, D. C., have ordered thirty-five additional post-office inspectors to be appointed. Forty-seven applicants have been notified to appear at Washington for examination. Of this number, three are from Ohio, and providing a fair average examination is passed, Ohio will be entitled to two of them. The examination was set for Wednesday of this week, and Lawrence township has a representative down there who will be likely to pick one of them up, at least we hope so. Watch for particulars in our next.

Our village was thrown into an awful state of excitement last Friday night, through an attempted burglary at the residence of Mrs. Susan Heads. The boys got up close to their men and fired three shots at them, but it seems they failed to take effect. The neighbors were then aroused and the burglars made good their escape. A vigilance committee was at once organized and a guard stood picket all night. All the old rusty shooting irons are being repaired and should a visit of the same kind be made in the near future, they will likely meet with a warm reception. What puzzles us is, where does the inducement come in for burglars to come here; for we are told that a mortgage covers our entire village.

NAVARRE.

Miss Ellie Dailey is spending the week with Kent friends.

Miss Pet Hall is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jno. Warwick.

Ora Barnett, of Canton, visited his parents here Sunday last.

Miss May Moke is a guest at the home fher uncle, Conrad Baltzer.

Mr. and Mrs. Shorb, of Massillon, spent Sunday with Navarrites.

Miss Florence McKane, of Mt. Vernon, O., is a guest at the home of Phil Loew.

Miss Jennie McCombs, of Guernsey, O., visited her brother John Sunday last.

Little Dwight Slusser, of Louisville, is circulating among his young friends here.

Miss Artie Hoagland visited friends in Canal Fulton, Sunday.

Miss Laura Downey visited New Philadelphia friends over Sunday.

Curt Heintzelman has left the Beaver Run slope, and has secured work in Akron.

Mrs. Dr. Wolf, of Wilmot, came over to spend Monday with her sister, Mrs. Dr. Gans

Miss Myrtle Linn, of North Industry, is a guest at the home of her parents on High street.

Geo. Schmidt was the successful contestant for the silver watch at the Catholic fair, Saturday.

Miss Mary Camp has been employed to teach the C Grammar department in the high school of Canal Dover.

Mr. and Mrs. Coon Longly, of Ravenna, visited his sick mother on High street the fore part of the week.

J. J. Eohe and wife attended the S. S. convention at Justus, which convened Wednesday and Thursday last.

Children's day was observed in the M E. church Sunday evening. The pyramids of ferns, swamp, flags, and flowers, were beautiful.

Batallion band, of Canton, accompanied the excursion to the Catholic fair Sunday, and Sunday at Navarre was spent in revelry and martial music.

The Catholic fair is now in progress in the Opera hall. They have for sale ninety dollars worth of wares which Rev. Metternich brought over from Europe.

It becomes necessary to account for our non-appearance by telling our readers that we spent the greater part of the week among Louisville and Justus friends.

It has been said that Jno. Weidman was about to tear down the brick building on Center square. John denies this assertion with emphasis, and declares that the building may rot to the ground before he will turn a hand for its reconstruction.

ELTON.

Mrs. A. Christ has returned from a little visit to Wayne county.

Rev. Ruff is making pastoral visits in this neighborhood.

Mr. Job Morgan is drilling on the Boughman farm for black diamonds.

Master Morgan, from Navarre, is the special guest of Curtis McFararen.

Mr. James Warwick from the Forest City, spent Sunday at the paternal domicile.

A theologue from Tiffin will supply the Stands Crossroads churches for three months.

Prof. Ellis Warner, superintendent of the Belleuue schools, is spending a few days at his boyhood's home, the guest of his mother and Olivia.

The heavy rains of Monday night and Tuesday have taken the wheat down, and not much of it will rise again, owing to the advanced season.

Since they have commenced to draw the pillars at the mines, the country is over-run with rats; the old miners say that such is always the case.

The sister of Mrs. Wesley Harrold from Indiana, accompanied by her neice from Greentown, were the guests of the Harrold's last week.

The U. B. S. S. convention at Justus was one of unusual interest, many speakers of note being present. Among others we noticed one whose name is a household word with many, the Rev. Becker.

MT. UNION.

Mr. J. W. Hann of Massillon was in town Monday.

Rev. J. M. Carr of Damascus paid us a visit Wednesday.

The Mt. Union Temple Quartette went to Leetonia Friday evening to sing at the high school commencement at that place.

The sum of $150 was raised Wednesday in Mt. Union to aid in enforcing the Prohibition ordinance in Alliance, $114.50 of the sum was raised in the chapel among the faculty and students. The people are bound to have prohibition not only in name but in reality and no means will be allowed to pass which will aid in gaining the desired end. The saloon keepers have publicly announced that they will give up the fight.

The following members of the Linnean literary society have been elected to represent the society in the annual contest with the Republican literary society at commencement: Salutatory, Bell Clark; oration, Agnes L. Thomas; debate, W. S. Earseman: periodical, F. B. Douglass. It is the first time in the history of the college that a lady was awarded Oration by any literary society. Friends to the number of sixty gave a banquet in her honor at Shem's Saturday evening.

EAST GREENVILLE AND VICINITY.

Some of our farmers are making hay this week.

Obendorf & Co. will prospect for coal north of town, on John Waisner's land.

Mrs. David Brown, of Shreve, is visiting Mr. John McMillen and family.

Mrs. Jonas Lutz, of Massillon, spent a day last week visiting relatives here.

Emanuel Shaub, living near Dalton, recently caught a rattlesnake, two feet long, having seven rattles.

Mrs. Joseph Eckroade, formerly of this place, but now of Doylestown, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Henry Madder.

The Drain Tile Works are running to their full capacity. They have all sizes of tile on hand, from two to nine inches in diameter.

Police Matters.

At the hour of midnight, on Saturday night, every member of the police force met and proceeded to the well-known establishment called the "Red Front." Under the direction of Marshal Wendling they surrounded the building, and closed in upon the inmates. They returned to the Mayor's office, counted up their prisoners, and found that they had Mrs "Jumbo" Brown, the landlady, Maud Kohl, an inmate and eight male guests. Some were found in the cellar, and some on the roof but the greater number submissively yielded. If word had not been whispered around of the intended raid, at least fifteen would have been arrested. Annie Wilson, another inmate, escaped, but was subsequently re-captured. The Mayor listened to their story on Sunday morning, and fined them each from five to twenty dollars apiece. They all paid up and were discharged except Annie Wilson, who is still in jail.

Louis Garver, who was in a pretty bad shape this morning, from the effects of a big Sunday drunk, paid the Mayor $3.60, and went his way.

Perhaps no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal it is among the most distressing, nauseous and disgusting ills that flesh is heir to, and the records show that very few or no cases of radical cures of chronic catarrh by any of the multitude of modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELRY,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.

W CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

KNOCKED OUT OF TIME!

It's the quality, style and prices of

H A T S

At the new hat store that did it.

Our goods bear inspection, and the prices we quote sell them every time. Our Mackinaw manilas and manila crushes are of the finest and latest styles.

Children's straw goods in endless variety and styles and at prices to suit the purchasers.

Light, stiff and cassimere hats in all shades and latest styles.

A full line of gauze, perforated and balbriggan underwear.

A full line of summer neckware, Shawknit and Lisle thread half hose, men's bathing suits, boys' bathing trunks, rowing and fishing hats, buggy dusters, Star shirt waists, genuine Mexican hammocks, trunks, valises, umbrellas. Sole agents for the Knox hats.

Spangler & Wade,

No. 4 East Main Street, - - Massillon O.

J. V. R. SKINNER,

We have just received a new lot of Bronzes, to retail at 25 cents. These papers embrace some of the best styles and most artistic colorings.

DON'T BUY ANY WALL PAPER

UNTIL YOU SEE OUR LINE.

J. V. R. SKINNER.

Booming Trade in Carpets at

RICKS'

Because we have just the

Nicest Assortment of STYLS.

Just think of it—Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS

Are very cheap at

RICKS'.

J. C. LOWE,

The Tailor

Has just received an elegant line of

Spring & Summer GOODS

In all the latest shades and makes, at

Prices Lower Than Ever.

Second Floor,

OPERA BLOCK.

W. H. McCALL & CO.

DRUGGISTS.

STATIONERY

--AND--

BLANK BOOKS.

Agents for the Juan F. Portuondo

CIGARS.

The Best in the Market.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of Tuscarawas township, Stark county Ohio, until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday July the ninth (9) 1887, for building a school room in sub district No. 2 of said township, according to plans and specifications on file in said office. Each bid must contain the name of every person interested in the same, and be accompanied by a sufficient guaranty of some disinterested person, so that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into and the performance of it properly secured. The bid for each kind of material called for by the specifications must be stated separately and the price of each given. And the price of labor must be separately stated. None but the lowest responsible bid will be accepted, and the Board may reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of Tuscarawas township.

HENRY MADDER, Clerk.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Nancy Broiyer late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased

Dated this 8th day of June, 1887.

FRED J. KELLER, Adm'r.

The fine trotting bred stallions, (Long's Hiatoga) and (Brown Chief) will make the season of 1887, as follows on Monday and Tuesday at New Berlin, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week at Wm. Sinnock's stables in Massillon during the season. Hiatoga is a fine bay, no white, weighs 1,300 pounds. Brown Chief is a dark brown, weighs 1,075 pounds. For pedigree and terms see bills.

GEO. ZIELLEY.

25-2 mos

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

INCREASE OF SOCIALISM.

POLICE UNABLE TO SUPPRESS IT IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The Whole Country Filled With Socialist Literature, and the Government Powerless — Unsuccessful Crusades — O'Brien Safely Landed in Queenstown.

LONDON, June 18.—The German papers are again calling attention to the alarming increase of Socialism throughout the empire and the persistent activity of the Socialists in spite of the efforts of the police to suppress them. The country is filled with Socialist literature, and the efforts of the authorities to prevent its dissemination seems to be futile. The time was when the police could raid a Socialist haunt and find abundance of incriminating evidence, documentary and otherwise, but that time has gone.

No meditated movement of the police can be kept from their knowledge for twenty-four hours, and the conviction is growing that the police themselves are in league with the Socialists and give sufficient warning of their coming to enable their game either to escape or to put their houses in order against search. The growth of Socialism in Germany has hitherto been very gradual, and many persons have severely condemned Prince Bismarck for his repressive legislation, but the chancellor saw years ago what his then critics see now, the dominating influence of the Socialists over all classes of workingmen and the inevitable spread of their pernicious doctrines to higher classes.

Desultory crusades have been made in various parts of Germany against the propagation of Socialism, but they have only served to increase the activity of the circulators of prohibited literature and the increase in the number of converts to that faith have gone steadily on. The government has at last taken action in the matter of overcoming the spread of this social plague seriously and determinedly and astonishing results are looked for with great confidence. The police authorities throughout the country have received unqualified instruction to deal with the question vigorously, and have been warned that each head of a department will be held personally responsible for his neglect or failure, to prohibit Socialist gatherings or prevent the distribution of seditious pamphlets within his jurisdiction. Especial attention too has been called to the government's belief that the rapid growth of Socialism has been largely due to the fact that many of the police have been in sympathy with that creed, and have rendered passive assistance to its teachings, and warning is given that the giving of such aid, passive or active, will be considered as a treasonable act and the offender dealt with accordingly.

In accordance with the new orders the police of Magdeburg raided a house well known as a Socialist headquarters yesterday. Nothing was found to indicate the character of the place until one of the raiding party stumbled over an iron ring in the cellar. Procuring lights and calling assistance he and his companions raised a large stone to which the ring was attached, and found beneath a flight of steps leading to a most complete printing establishment connected by a wide and well constructed tunnel, with the house across the street occupied by a man of estimable reputation, and who had upon all occasions been among the foremost in denouncing Socialism and its evils. In the printing office were great quantities of literature fresh from the presses, and the house reached by passing through the tunnel were two tons of pamphlets packed, boxed, addressed and ready for shipment when the opportunity for getting it out of the house unobserved should arrive. The literature was seized and destroyed and the occupants of both houses arrested.

A Comtesse Kidnapped.

PARIS, June 18.—An immense sensation was created here by the announcement in yesterday's Figaro that the daughter of the Spanish marshal, Martinez Campos, had been kidnapped by one or more unknown individuals while walking in the Bois de Boulogne. Thus far no traces of her have been discovered. Suspicion points to a gentleman who has been known as making fruitless efforts to induce the lady to marry him. The Comtesse du Campos is the former wife of the young Duc de la Torre, son of the late Marshal Zeppano, of Spain. Within a few months after her wedding she somewhat startled even the Parisians by demanding the annulment of her marriage on the ground that her husband was physically unfitted for it.

The matter created much scandal at the time, and the anti-clerical papers in France made the most of the instructions received from Rome by the archbishop of Paris for a report as to whether the accusations of the young wife were well founded. It would appear that the archbishop's report was unfavorable to the duke, for shortly afterwards the vatican decreed the annulment of the marriage. Since then she has been living in Paris, where her beauty, wealth and high favor enjoyed by her father at the Spanish court have caused her to be greatly sought after. Her father is the principal military adviser and confidant of the queen regent, and it is needless to say that the whole Spanish embassy here is in an uproar about her disappearance.

O'Brien Safely Landed.

QUEENSTOWN, June 18.—Mr. William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, arrived here this morning on the Adriatic. Scores of deputations awaited his arrival. He received a perfect ovation when he reached the pier and was escorted to the Queens hotel. In response to calls for a speech he addressed the crowd from the hotel balcony and briefly thanked them for their hearty welcome. This afternoon he will be presented with addresses from the various deputations which came here to welcome him. This evening he will leave for Cork, where the freedom of the city will be bestowed upon him.

KILLED HIS MOTHER.

Johnny Beall Found Guilty by the Coroner at Eaton, Ohio.

EATON, O., June 18.—Coroner C. C. Jones this morning rendered his verdict in the inquest on the body of Mrs. Nancy Beall, who was murdered Monday evening. The verdict is that deceased came to her death by two pistol shot wounds, which are described. The coroner's finding continues: "I further find that while it seems almost impossible to conceive that one so young, and especially a son, could commit such an atrocious crime, yet the evidence presented to me and the circumstances surrounding the case are so strong that I feel warranted in fixing the crime on John A. Beall."

An affidavit was then sworn to by Marshal Corwin before Mayor W. B. Marsh and a warrant issued for the boy's arrest. The verdict seems to meet with the general approbation of the public. Johnny Beall, who is thus found guilty of the murder of his mother, is but twelves years old. It is believed the boy will confess, and some startling events may follow, as without doubt the crime was instigated by some older heads.

SENSATIONAL STORY OF THE RECENT REVOLT AT HERAT.

It Is Now Believed to Have Been Instigated By Russian Emissaries—The Heavy Loss By Floods in Hungary. Blaine in London—Other News.

LONDON, June 20.—A story comes from Vienna that the recent revolt of native troops in the garrison at Herat was instigated by Russian emissaries in the ostensible interest of Ayoub Khan, the ameer's brother, who is now a virtual prisoner in Persia. The real object of the revolt, which did not prove as formidable as was expected, owing to the miscarriage of some of the plans of the conspirators, was to furnish a pretext for Russia to seize Herat under the pretense of restoring order and saving the town from destruction at the hands of the insurgents, and having obtained possession of that stronghold, retain it.

The selection of Ayoub Khan as the scapegoat of the plot was perhaps the best that could have been made. Ayoub Khan, when he was troublesome to Russia, and stood in the way of the fruition of Russia's aggressive plans in Afghanistan, was interned in Persia, and the Shah, not wishing to offend the czar, consented to keep him within the limits of the Persian boundary. An insurrection in his favor in Afghanistan would not in the natural course of things be traced to Russian intrigue, for it would seem that his continued confinement in Persia in the present state of Afghan affairs would be most desirable to Russia. But an insurrection in the real ostensible interest of Ayoub Khan need not languish because of his enforced absence, and the plans for precipitating an outbreak of Ghilzai soldiers in the ameer's army were not retarded on that account.

The present insurrection against the ameer was started by the chief of the Ghilzais, Syder Khan, in the interest of the pretensions of Ayoub Khan, and Syder Khan has several times since been in communication with Ayoub with the object of securing his active assistance in furthering the ends of the revolution. These circumstances combined to render most plausible the theory that a revolt at Herat would at once be attributed to the intrigues of Ayoub and the wily inventers of schemes in Russia, set themselves at work to carry out the plan which, had it been successful, would have secured to Russia at the cost of a few shots what in the ordinary course of warfare can only be obtained, if at all, by long and bloody conflict.

From the same source comes a report that Russian agents in Servia are endeavoring to foment another conflict between Servia and Bulgaria, through which the czar's government hopes to accomplish the occupation of Bulgaria and perhaps Servia also. King Milan has long foreseen the danger of Russian influence in his kingdom, but has relied on the friendship of Austria to prevent its serious results. He now finds himself between two fires; he has in a great measure lost the confidence and support of Austria, and, although his government is altogether Russian in its tendencies he himself is in disgrace with the czar and entirely at his mercy. The same influence that compelled King Milan in deference to popular clamor to make war upon Bulgaria is again at work and it is likely that he will again find himself forced to take up arms in order to save himself from being dethroned by his subjects.

The Coercion Bill Passes the Commons.

LONDON, June 20.—As generally believed in all quarters the Coercion bill was rushed through in commons promptly on time. At 10 o'clock debate was choked off after several attempts to amend. While Sir Charles Russell was speaking the hour of 10 arrived. The ministerial benches rapidly filled, members pairing in from the lobbies. The Parnellites simultaneously arose and left the house, the chairman twice calling upon them to resume their seats.

Amid great confusion a division was ordered, and the clause adopted, 332 to 163. The Gladstonians who went out returned after the voting, but a division having been declared, immediately arose in a body and withdrew, amid Conservative cheers and laughter. The remaining clauses were put and carried without comment, and the bill passed the committee stage, the Conservatives again cheering. The report stage of the bill was fixed for the 27th inst.

After the division the Gladstonians returned to hear the result, and then left the house altogether, a majority having paired for the remainder of the evening. Not a single Parnellite voted. All left the precincts of the house immediately. The Unionists voted solidly with the government.

Mr. Blaine in London.

LONDON, June 20.—Mr. Blaine changed his mind, and came to London. He arrived at the hotel Metropole, where he will remain until after the jubilee. He has rooms at the hotel from which he can witness the royal procession next Thursday. The American flag is over the hotel as an acknowledgment of his presence. Mr. Blaine was welcomed by Senator McPherson and by Mr. Phillips. Friday evening Mr. Blaine and family occupied the royal box at the Adelphia theater. The coat of arms of the state of Maine ornamented the box. Mr. Blaine visited the house of commons later in the evening.

Five Millions Lost by Floods.

PESTH, June 20.—The floods in Hungary are subsiding. The towns of Mako and Vasarhely are now out of danger. If the present dry weather continues the water in the flooded districts will be gone in six weeks. There is great distress among the inhabitants of the inundated regions, and there is danger of fevers arising from the decaying vegetable matter left by the floods. Fifteen hundred farmers are totally ruined, and the entire damage is estimated at more than $5,000,000.

The Interstate Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The case of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad against the New York Central & Hudson River road came up before the interstate commerce commission to-day. The complaint entered in this case was similar to the complaint of the Chicago & Alton road against the Pennsylvania road, which was argued before the commission yesterday. The hearing was brief. Some testimony in support of the complaint was put in and by common consent the argument in yesterday's hearing was held to cover this case, and so the hearing closed.

Coast Discoveries.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The United States Coast and Geodetic survey report that the resurvey of Long Island has shown that on the rocky ledge off Eaton's Point, with three and one-fourth fathoms given as least water, a shoal spot with sixteen feet has been developed where a depth of four fathoms was indicated upon charts, and that two hundred yards southeast is a spot with eighteen feet of water. Vessels on the southern passage through this sound pass between this ledge and Eaton's Point buoy.

POWDERLY REJOICING.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HOME CLUB SOON TO BE EXTINGUISHED.

Knights of Labor Discussing the Desperate State of Affairs in District Assembly No. 49—The Home Club Will Not Be Represented in the Next Assembly.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The desperate condition of affairs of District Assembly 49 continues to be the topic of discussion in Knights of Labor circles. There is general rejoicing among the opponents of the Home Club. The leaders of the Home Club were so anxious that they held a secret conference. Those present were Henry Taylor, assistant secretary at the general office of the order in Philadelphia; Thomas S. McGuire, Victor Drury, James E. Quinn, the district master workman; Timothy Pullman Quinn, Treasurer Hugh Carey, of District Assembly 49, and some lesser lights.

The conference lasted for hours and was held at Quinn's house. A plan of campaign was made to uphold the waning power of the club in the district. One of the district delegates said to a reporter last night that it was too late. When the proper time came the club would be extinguished. The delegate said that not a Home Club man would be elected next month to represent the district in the general assembly, not even T. B. McGuire. The delegate continued:

"We kept them in power because we were hoodwinked. Now we see that these men have used us to better their position. That ends their authority. The club has now the trustees and all the best men of the district against it. The consequence will be that harmonious relations will be established with other districts and even Powderly will rejoice. These men have been like the Old Man of the Sea on the general master workman's back; he could not shake them off and they were pulling him down to their own level."

Quiet at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—All is quiet at the ore docks this morning. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio people despairing of success in running the docks made a contract with Elijah Smith to do the work and the latter has taken full charge. Smith has signified a willingness to arbitrate with the strikers, and it is hoped the matter will be settled early next week.

Coke Strike Closing.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—The strike in the coke region is gradually closing without any disturbance or attempt at prolonging the difficulty. This morning 500 employes of the Connellsville Coke & Iron company's Leisenring No. 3 Coke works resumed at the old wages. It is the general opinion that the trouble will be entirely settled by the first of next week.

Silversmiths' Lockout Over.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The lockout of the silversmiths is practically over, and nearly all of the men will go back to work to-morrow or Monday. It is understood they have yielded to the demand of the employers that they promise to sever their connection with Knights of Labor.

Stone Quarry Strike.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—About twenty men employed in Bauer's stone quarry, near Mt. Lookout, struck last night for an increase of wages from $1.40 to $1.50 a day.

Interview with S. W. Dorsey.

"What are the details of the cattle business and the expenses of managing a ranch?"

"The expenses of conducting a ranch depend largely upon its location and the number of cattle you have. In Wyoming and south of there it ought not to cost more than $1 a head a year in a herd of 15,000, and less than that with a larger herd. When you have no fancy managers, sub managers and other officers to pay large salaries to, the expenses can even be reduced below this. The principal item of expense is wages to employes, which range from $25 to $50 a month for ordinary hands and $75 for the boss of an outfit, which means the man who has charge of a wagon and twenty or thirty hands. The work upon a ranch begins after the 1st of April, when the whole country in the neighborhood of a hundred or two miles of the ranch is hunted over and cattle rounded up and brought back to their own range.

"You understand in the winter we do nothing whatever with cattle, but let them go and drift wherever storms may take them. When a great storm rages cattle will run before it as long as it lasts. Sometimes they will travel as far as fifty or one hundred miles, and only stop when the storm ceases. If they were not allowed to travel before the storms, but compelled to stand still, fully one-half would freeze to death. It is only the constant walking that keeps them alive. This is the reason ranchmen have pulled down all their wire fences, and done it without the aid of Mr. Cleveland's proclamation. If cattle are put in a pasture, however large it may be, they will drift against the south line of the fence, and, being stopped by it many of them will perish. No cattle man will have a fence."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

LAKE DISASTER.

A Steamer Burned and Twelve Passengers Drowned in Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The steamer Champlain, of the Northern Michigan line, burned off Charlevoix at midnight last night, and twelve persons were drowned. The Champlain was a passenger propeller, built at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1879, and rebuilt at the same place in 1885. She was owned by T. J. Klein, of Milwaukee, valued at $25,000, and rated in Lloyd's register as A 2.

The news of the loss of the Champlain was received at the offices of the company in this city this morning, beyond which nothing could be learned there. She left here Tuesday, bound for Cheyboygan, with a full load of freight and an average number of passengers. Charlevoix is at the upper end of the lake, about sixty miles from the straits. The people lost are said to have been drowned. The clerk died after being taken ashore. Capt. E. Casey sent the dispatch this morning.

The passenger list was as follows, as far as known at the company's office in this city: Mary Anderson, of Traverse City; Mary Wakefield, of Charlevoix; Will Sanson, of Mackenzie; Ella Wilson, of Petoskey; George Miller, of Charlevoix; Mrs. Ella Smith, of Charlevoix; Mrs. Bedford, of Charlevoix; James Bishop, of Charlevoix; Ira Bishop, of Canada, first mate; Jim Thorpe, second mate; Martin Lebeau, of Chicago, steward; Henry Brennan, of Chicago, clerk.

How many of them were still on board when the catastrophe took place is not known. There was a crew of fourteen to sixteen men on board. The clerk, Henry Brennan, is the only member of the crew known to have been lost. None of the missing were burned, according to the captain's dispatch. Mr. Brennan lived in this city on the North Side.

R. G. DUN & COMPANY'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Two Great Panics During the Week Does Not Effect the Legitimate Business of the Country—The Crop Prospect the Most Favorable for Seven Years.

NEW YORK, June 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: It is most encouraging that two of the great speculations by which legitimate business has for months been embarrassed have come to an end without disaster to other parties save those who had invited disaster.

Arnold & Co., in coffee, and Kershaw & Co., in grain, with the powerful combinations behind them, have broken, with a number of smaller operators, but commerce and finances have not been seriously disturbed.

Those who derided or disputed the wheat statistics given three months ago in this Review can now see whether these figures were more correct than the estimates of the speculative ring. March 19, this Review said that "the surplus in excess of the year's home demand and 104,000,000 bushels already exported, was more than 90,000,000 bushels." Speculators ridiculed this warning. But 40,000,000 more have been exported to date, and the home demand has been satisfied, and within thirteen days of the end of the crop year the "visible supply" of wheat is 42,112,176 bushels, besides all wheat in farmers' hands and country elevators and all flour in the country.

For the first time since February Chicago was selling wheat for export on Thursday, and the market is now gradually adjusting itself to natural conditions. Sales of wheat here reached 96,197,000 bushels, and of coffee 1,272,000 bags. In both markets liquidation is progressing with a more quiet feeling.

The iron market is somewhat weakened in tone by the breaking of the coke combination and the renewed production of some furnances which have been "banked."

Cotton yielded but little when other speculations broke, though crop prospects are every where reported the most favorable for seven years. With 2 1-2 per cent. increase in acreage, a yield the largest ever known by 300,000 bales may result, and the price of raw cotton is held at 20 per cent. above that of November 1, with print cloths lower than at that time.

Distrust of current prices affects dealings in goods to some extent, though the demand is still healthy and strong. Higher prices for wool at London sales, with strong prices at the west, disheartened manufacturers, who complain of heavy imports of woolen goods, classified as worsteds and admitted as low duties. Reports from many points, though almost uniformly favorable as to volume of trade for the season, and exceedingly hopeful as to the future, begin to note stringency of money in several directions; at Cleveland, because of large demands; at Nashville, because of real estate operations; at Omaha, because large sums have gone into building, and at Detroit, because of the wool movement.

Chicago bankers, in view of larger demands from legitimate customers than were expected, regret that so much has been tied up in wheat loans. Collections are reported satisfactory at most points—about the average at Kansas City, only fair at Denver, Galveston, Omaha and Nashville, and "not so good" at St. Paul, where a building strike keeps two thousand men idle. The ore handlers' strike also disturbs shipments at Cleveland. From Little Rock it is noted that Arkansas real estate has advanced 100 per cent. in the past year.

Foreign trade is not improving in balance. May showed a decrease of $10,250,000 in exports of cotton, and $1,400,000 in provisions and cattle, while imports at New York were 16 per cent. larger than last year. There is a slight reduction in raw and advance in refined sugar.

Leather is quiet, with some yielding in quotations though the fair business done by boot and shoemakers promises improvement. Railroad earnings continue excellent, and stocks yield but little in price. The interstate commerce commission's latest decision is not yet clearly understood here or abroad, but its effect is to cause some hesitation.

The business failures during the last seven days number, for the United States, 193; for Canada, 20; total, 213, compared with 173 last week, and for the corresponding week of last year 155. The increase noticed this week arises, of course, mainly through the wheat excitement in Chicago and the west. In other sections of the country the business troubles appear to be lighter than usual.

The Balloon Trip a Failure.

CENTRALIA, Ill., June 20.—The World's balloon which left St. Louis Friday afternoon, descended seven miles west of here at 7 o'clock the same night. The balloon was sighted about 6 o'clock. It was sailing very low and finally disappeared. Word was soon brought to the city that it had landed. A party went out and found the air-ship, which had been left by the aeronauts in charge of a watchman. None of the daring navigators were injured by the descent. It is understood that the giving out of the gas, added to the fact that Professor Moore had just before sailing cut a finger which was paining him severely, was the reason for the descent. The aeronauts came to this city and registered under assumed names, refusing to be interviewed.

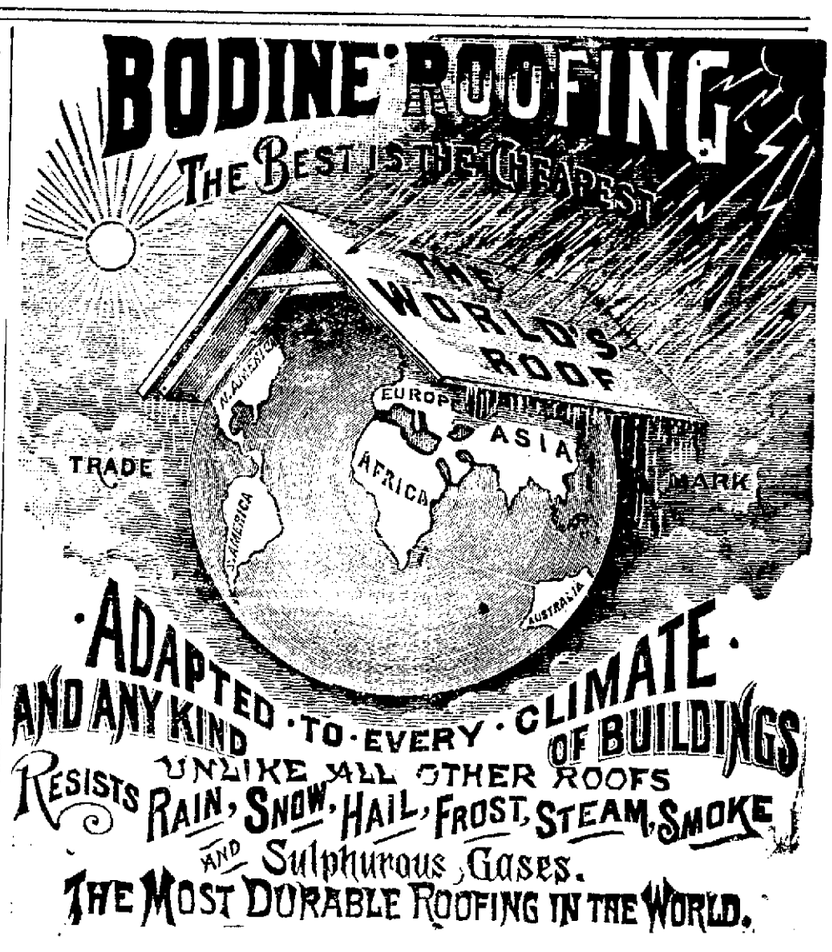
A Story of Kaiser William.

The story runs that Kaiser William, while he was still crown prince and a dashing young officer, entered the Cursaal at Ems, wearing an overcoat which concealed his brilliant uniform, and, approaching the crowded table, placed thereon a coin of small value, about $1. With a contemptuous gesture the banker tossed the coin upon the floor, with the remark, "For the croupier." Again the unknown gentleman threw down a coin and lost, the banker repeating his action and words, to the amusement of the other players. It was then, as now, the custom of the banks to set aside a certain sum each day, and put up a notice of the amount, beyond which they could not play. If their losses amounted to this sum, the bank must close.

William glanced at this notice—200,000 francs—quietly remarking that he would play for the whole bank. "Who are you?" exclaimed the dealer with sudden respect. For reply the future emperor of Germany then opened his coat, displaying the imperial star upon his breast. The cards were dealt, the prince won, and the bank was broken. Taking up the enormous sum, he deliberately dashed it on the floor, exclaiming, "For the croupier!" Then turning on his heel, left the apartment.—Baltimore American.

Jewesses to the Front.

The list of studies in the Columbia college collegiate course for women includes English language and literature, modern languages and foreign literature, Latin, Greek, mathematics, history, political science, physics, chemistry, hygiene, natural history, geology, paleontology, botany, zoology, moral and intellectual philosophy. Nearly one-third of the students in this course are Jewesses. —Detroit Free Press.



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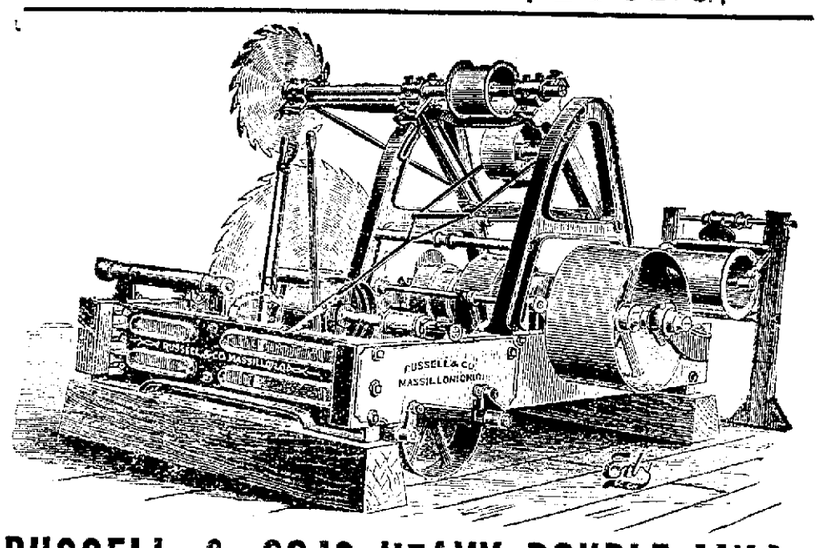

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ROMANCE OF A PARSONAGE

No sleepier little town than St. Anatole lies nestled amid the vine clad hills of eastern France, none of more smiling, gracious aspect. There is picturesqueness, too, about its quiet streets, the low arcades with round arches recalling Spanish occupation of Franche Comte, part of the rich dower of Mary of Burgundy, and bits of Spanish domestic architecture remain here and there. Round about rise the pleasant hills, mere gentle declivities, although designated by the name of mountains in these parts; a little river runs by the town, hiding itself in a green valley; beyond tower the dark pine forests of the Jura; while far away stretches the Alpine fairyland, Mont Blanc, and its sister peaks, flakes of violet and amber in the far distance. So dead alive this townling of 2,000 or 3,000 souls, so unfrequented by tourists and remote from the highways of the world, that not a carriage awaits the chance traveler who makes a halt here. Only a tumble down omnibus, for the convenience of business men, plies between the railway station and the one inn of the place. Into this cumbersome vehicle, on a bright September day, stepped a lady whose appearance was little in keeping with such shabby surroundings. Her dress was simple enough certainly, a nun's were hardly plainer, yet the black gown of light gauze, the long veil that seemed part of it and the small bonnet, a mere coronet of jet on the golden hair, but served to heighten the wearer's beauty. Hers was loveliness of the most dignified kind, features, figure, carriage, indicated the nobility imparted by high rank and elegant bringing up, as well as a certrin state natural to some women; and in spite of the studied sobriety of dress, evidences were there of ancestral wealth and splendor. From her small ears hung rare enamels in the quaint setting of the Renaissance. The brooch that fastened her dress was a fleur de lis fashioned of pearls, evidently an heirloom; and as she gathered up her skirts to step into the omnibus, a flounce of rich lace fell over the slender foot. There were no other passengers, and the blue bloused conductor, hat in hand, stood by the door awaiting instructions. So self absorbed, however, was the lady, that she did not notice his presence, and he was obliged at last to ask her destination.

Slightly coloring, and with the air of one aroused from deep reverie, she made reply:

"Drive me, if you please, to the Protestant parsonage."

Once or twice, when the horses slackened speed, and she thought it was time to alight, her color went and came, she trembled violently and drew a deep breath; but when indeed the wheels stood still, by a tremendous effort she recovered self possession.

"Is the Pastor Anville within?" Her voice did not tremble, but it was in a strained key. She had turned very pale, and was evidently asking herself whether indeed she had courage to fulfill her errand.

"The Pastor Anville?—I am he," was the reply, spoken briefly and absently.

The minister had evidently been disturbed in the midst of serious occupation, and had not so much as given himself time to identify his intruder. This much was clear—a lady waited on his threshold; he felt bound to invite her within.

He was a striking looking man, in middle life—that is to say, in his prime. But for the habiliments of a Protestant pastor, he must at once have been taken for a Catholic priest. The priestly stamp was undoubtedly there—the fine features closely shaven, the penetrating look, the general aspect, recalled rather the disciple of Loyola than of Calvin; and, could it be? the crown of the head showed unmistakable signs of the tonsure!

He was no meanly endowed son of Adam, quite the reverse; but for all that an observer would single him out of a crowd by reason of intellectual rather than physical superiority. The noble brow, the commanding look marked him from others. He ought to have occupied one of the metropolitan pulpits of the world. Such a man could but be a force, moral as well as spiritual—a mighty lever of human wills and passions, a powerful agent in the strife of good with evil.

Bright sunshine filled the little study in which the pair now stood face to face. The lady had raised her veil, her fair, gold brown hair caught the sunlight. The place seemed irradiated by her pensive yet sunny beauty.

"Do you not recognize me now?" she asked, in a voice of sweet, trembling, feminine appeal. "Georgette de Beaumont—ofttimes your penitent in days gone by?"

"I forget nothing," was the bitter, perhaps ironic reply. "You are one of those who came to my confessional with your girlish derelictions years ago."

For a brief moment he had seemed to stagger, shrinking from that exquisite presence; but, just as she had done a moment before, by a violent effort he now regained his self composure. Offering her a seat, the pastor placed a chair for himself opposite her own, then closed the door, evidently prepared for a confidence.

"You have come to me in some trouble or perplexity—that I see," he began, smiling faintly. "And you are aware of my altered circumstances. As a friend, as a minister of the gospel, I am ready to advise, perhaps able to comfort; the priest, the confessor, the absolver, you know well, have ceased to exist."

"I know it," was the timid, girlishly hesitating reply.

Yet the beautiful speaker could hardly be called a girl. She was in the flower of womanhood, not its opening bud, and had certainly passed her thirtieth year.

"I should have come to you long ago," she continued, "but my courage failed me."

Then she broke off suddenly, as if courage failed her still. A lovely blush tinged her cheeks, tears glistened on the long eyelashes. A sudden light seemed to break upon his mind. He leaned forward and scrutinized her keenly.

"You, too," he said, "Georgette de Beaumont, daughter of one of the most ancient houses of Catholic France, you also have forsaken the faith of your fathers? Is it possible that you are a Protestant now, like myself?"

"I am a Catholic still," was the passionate, reckless answer. "But I am alone in the world. My apostasy could pain none. I love. Only say the word, and I place my conscience in your keeping."

"Oh," he cried, in a voice deeply moved—he was evidently wrung to the heart by this confession, implying as it did an empty woman's life, a hungry heart, an unsatisfied soul—"oh! leave these rude conflicts to minds of tougher texture—these dire problems to theologians—and rest content yourself to be good and happy."

The words were uttered with deep feeling almost impassioned tenderness, and neither knew how it was. She had slipped from her chair to the side of his own and was kneeling there—kneeling to him as she had done many and many a time years ago in the confessional. The fair head, with its coronet of golden hair, was uplifted to his, the sweet lips were on a level with his rough hand. All shrinking, all terror, all hesitancy had left her now. The supreme moment was come, she felt entirely mistress of herself, able to utter the inmost thought of her heart.

"You bid me be good and happy," she said. "There is only one way. May I tell you what that way is? May I confess to you, as in the old days?"

He smiled then, a sheltering, encouraging smile, much as if she were some bewitching child fleeing to him from chimerical terrors. To his thinking, she was still the sunny, sparkling, frolicsome Georgette of old, no soulless Georgette certainly, but a worldling from the cradle, the spoiled darling of a noble house, the heiress of one of the handsomest fortunes in France, rebuked by him, punished by him in the confessional, for childish shortcomings in matter of religious duty, years ago. That smile, sad although it was, wonderfully irradiated his dark physiognomy. It brought back to Georgette's mind his former self. He seemed to her what he had ever been. She knew not indeed of the change, outward as well as spiritual, that had come over him during these intervening years. For the caustic yet benignant abbe, the consummate man of the world, the fiery disputant, the mighty orator, all these belonged to a bygone time. Pastor Anville's friends and small congregation were only familiar with an over conscientious, laborious and learned minister of the gospel. His real, his best self, was perforce concealed from the simple townsfolk. And only here and there was the fact realized that the Protestant pastor of St. Anatole had formerly preached to crowded audiences in one of the great churches in Paris, had seceded, in fact, from Rome to Luther.

"By all means unburden yourself. I shall indeed be glad to serve you," he said, growing more and more genial, yielding in spite of himself to the witchery of her presence. Thus encouraged, still kneeling beside him, her hands clasped on the arm of his chair, her upraised face sweet and innocent as that of a 5-year-old maiden, she began her story.

"You thought, without doubt, that it was a careless girl you had to deal with in days gone by. I seemed a mere plaything to you. Very likely you even begrudged the time spent upon me in the confessional, and, but for my position, would have delegated the charge to another. It was never as you fancied. I belied myself, as many women do, putting on the self that pleases the world. I was, from the first, impressionable, sincere, capable of better things."

He was still as far as ever from divining her errand. But he found it sweet to listen to her, to be able to gaze on her, and feel in a certain subtle, impersonal sense that she belonged to him as of old. He could still chide, caress, encourage.

"That better self I felt conscious of; how could I assert it?" she cried, growing more and more eloquent on her own behalf. "I was compelled to live in the world, whether I would or no. From my cradle upward I was trained to play a part. And you, too, even you, my spiritual guide, my monitor, you did not seek to arouse deeper feelings. I should have listened to you in the confessional had your heart spoken."

The rebuke was a crushing one, and he flinched under it; a word of apology and expostulation rose to his lips, but he reserved it till she should have done. She anticipated him.

"I could understand your motive," she went on; "your duty was not to make a woman think for herself, or seek to be happy after her own way. Brilliant as you were, experienced as you were, you yet lowered yourself of set purpose in your dealings with my sex. As a priest, as a theologian, you could hardly act otherwise. But I read your character, although you never read mine."

Again he flinched. Her words had struck home.

"I saw through the veil," she continued; "you played with women's intellects as with toys; themselves you did not despise. But for your calling, your vows, I could have played with you in turn."

"Does the priest cease to be a human being?" he asked, bitter almost to vindictiveness. Oh, have done; the stings of conscience I have borne, and can bear; your reproaches unman me utterly."

She touched his arm with a soothing gesture, and made him meet her look of tender pity and insinuation.

"It is not yourself I reproach," she said, very gently. "Remember that; should I have made the long journey hither for such a purpose? But hear me out."

She paused for a moment, as if to gather fresh courage and self reliance, then went on in quicker, more fervid tones.

"Do you remember a curious experience that happened to you during a memorable storm in Paris, just ten years ago? A hurricane so fearful raged over the city that it was dangerous to be abroad; the rain flowed in rivers through the streets, many people were injured by falling tiles, and the lightning flashes seemed as if every moment they would fire the place. Your vast church was empty, but you were at your post, when a woman dressed in black and closely veiled stole up to the confessional and knelt to you."

Again a light as of sudden conviction seemed to break upon his mind, but this time of no impersonal nature; it was a conviction that had to do with him as well as with her. He flushed, turned pale, made an effort to speak, but failed, the words stayed on his faltering lips.

"She confessed to you in the storm," Georgette continued, "and what a story was that for a woman to utter, a priest to listen to! 'Father,' she said, 'in pity, hear, comfort, advise me. I possess everything that others of my sex envy—wealth, noble rank, suitors past counting, and all these are as nothing, even hateful to me. I love one whom it is sinful to think of as a lover. The only man who has ever touched my heart is he who has charge of my soul. And he knows it, he is so far guilty too.' And your answer to this appeal?" she cried, passionately. "I resented it then. You seemed more cruel to me than that awful storm, more cruel than life, but you could help yourself. 'Sister,' you said in a strange voice, a voice that made me tremble, 'do not think that you are alone in your dilemma. Many another, and many a stronger one, too, has succumbed to the same temptation, and dared to love where love was forbidden. Pray for them as for yourself. I have no comfort to give you, but follow my counsel. Go back to the world, and, when the world has taught you to forget, then seek the church's pardon and the church's consolation, not before.'"

"You were that woman?" asked the pastor, his voice sinking to an aghast whisper.

"I am telling you my own story," she replied. "Hear me out. Your answer chilled, but did not crush me. I found a certain comfort in it after a time. At least then, I said to myself, I do not suffer, I do not love alone, and, who could tell—I was ..... even loved in return? I found consolation in the thought that we two, my nameless lover and myself, were martyrs together. So I went back to the world as you had bidden me. I tried to be mundane and heartless—to forget. My life now was changed. My father was named ambassador at a foreign court. We spent several years out of France, and existence was one prolonged whirl of pleasure and excitement. But I never forgot"——

She flashed upon him the light of her pure, lovely eyes, and said passionately:

"I clung to one memory: I lived in it still. And when I returned to Paris a few months ago, an orphan, mistress of my own fortunes, alone in the world, I learned your strange story. Force of conviction had led you to change your religion. Like myself, you were free!"

The very sound of that word seemed to have magic for her ears. The timid, hesitating look of appeal vanished, her voice grew strong, firm, exultant. Tears rose to the sweet eyes and trembled on the delicately flushed cheek, but they were tears of pure joy.

"For, of course," she said, gathering his hands to her own—the words she had just uttered, almost to her own thinking, made them already one—"it is of yourself I have been speaking all this time, and I was not surely wrong; you loved me, did you not? To think then of the joy I felt when I learned what had happened. For the first time in my life I rejoiced in the fact that I was rich. Oh! I said to myself, now at last my wealth can be turned to noble uses. In his hands it will become a thing to glory in. I do not care for splendor or ease, indeed I do not," she said, emphasizing the words with artless sincerity. "I could be quite happy in such a home as this, by your side. But you were made for a lofty position, you were born to rule. Think, then, how useful my large fortune will be to you. If, indeed, it is a better religion, a higher truth that you now follow, you may be the means of persuading many. I have planned it all. We will build a beautiful Protestant church in Paris: from far and wide people will flock to hear you. Once more you will be in your proper sphere, for I am sure you cannot be happy or quite satisfied here. This career of a country pastor is too narrow, too circumscribed, for a nature like yours."

He bowed acquiescingly. Yes, it was all true. So much his face said.

"All that I have is yours," she went on; "the vast fortune my father left me, the hotel in Paris, the chateau in Touraine, these are as dross to me, and all I care for, I live for, is this"——

The clear impassioned voice broke down; the fair head drooped; the hand she held to her heart was kissed and bedewed with tears.

Throughout the latter part of their interview the pastor had seemed under a spell. Once or twice he was fain to interrupt, but utterance failed him. He, too, was flushed, tearful, shaken in every limb. Those last wild words, those burning tears and kisses on his hand, broke the charm and recalled him to realities. He rose now and for a moment stood over her with a strange expression, as if he were calling down the blessings of heaven upon her fair head; as if, indeed, he were shrinking from some angelic vision, that reproved his own faultiness and mortality. Then, without a word, he led her to the window.

It looked upon the long narrow garden stretching from the house and little church, now flooded with warm sunshine. All was calm, golden, peaceful; yet Georgette gazed with a sudden, unexplained sinking of the heart. At the farther end, under the shadow of a lofty plane tree, was a deal table, and by it stood a patient faced woman, evidently belonging to the peasant class, busily ironing. Homely as was her appearance, it was, nevertheless, not without a certain dignity and pathos. She looked so absorbed in the business of ironing, so forgetful of self, so lost to a sense of everything but the matter of fact, prosaic task before her.

"You see yonder poor good woman," the pastor said, as the pair thus watched the unconscious figure from the window. "I loved another, whose story you have just told. But the first act of my new life, and newly awakened conscience, was to atone to her I had wronged in my youth."

* * * * * *

And romance had now surely knocked at that parsonage door for the first, last time. With burning tears, a hand clasp, a whispered word, and one long, lingering gaze into each other's eyes, the two parted. Who shall say ever to meet again?

Strange as it would seem at first sight, this fateful meeting little affected the tenor of their outward lives. It was as if all the daring, all the heroism, all the force of these two characters had been already spent; by Georgette de Beaumont upon the initiative that had been the one truly fine act of her life; by the pastor, upon the twofold sacrifice made for conscience sake. He had suddenly found himself at the parting of the ways; on the one hand, beckoned worldly fortune, the esteem of the great, a commanding social position; on the other poverty, scorn, an abnormal condition, but, coupled with these, a conscience at rest. Then came the second choice. He might make material atonement to the peasant girl he had wronged years before. He might then, having dismissed this subject of self reproach, think of the fireside happiness no longer denied him, and even dream of Georgette, the beautiful Georgette!

Once the straight path taken, the tempting traverse lost sight of forever, he seemed to lose all ambition, all enterprise, even all capacity of looking forward.

Again and again after that interview Georgette tried to rouse him from his lethargy and entice him from the dead alive country town in which he was lost to the world. Yet he seemed not unhappy, rather passive and automatic, as if the strings of passion and action were stopped forever, brought to a standstill by some rude shock.

It was the same with Georgette. After that journey to the parsonage amid the vines, she returned whither she had come, and continued to live in the world. Again and again suitors demanded her hand, but she steadfastly refused to marry.—"M. E. B." in Temple Bar.

Contents of a Cod's Stomach.

At the regular meeting of the Biological society, Capt. J. W. Collins, the scientific skipper of the United States fishery commission, exhibited a lot of curios which had been taken from the stomachs of codfish at sundry times while being split and dressed by the bank fishermen off Newfoundland, the process usually taking place on deck. Among the lot were a splitting knife with a wooden handle and blade six inches long, a small brass handled knife of quaint workmanship, a rough piece of granite weighing three or four pounds, an old felt hat, two counters and part of a euchre deck (five cards), a fragment several inches long which the scientists thought was lignite, and a brass lamp!—American Angler.

AN OBNOXIOUS BEAU.

BILL NYE ADVISES A YOUNG LADY WHAT TO DO.

He Suggests a Judicious Use of a Younger Brother—Sad Music Recommended—Avoid Laughing at His Funny Stories—Other Plans.

BOSTON, Feb. 27, 1887.

MR. NYE—I have enjoyed all your writings in The Globe ever so much, and noticing that you have given a great deal of advice free, I thought that possibly you would tell me the best method of getting rid of an impertinent young man, whose room is much preferable to his company.

Hoping that I do not intrude on your valuable time. Yours truly, —— ——.

You do not say why you wish to get rid of the young man, nor do you state what is the matter with him; whether he is a poor conversationalist or too fluent in that line; whether the first two joints of his finger and thumb are yellow with cigarette stains, or what his leading characteristics are. Possibly he has fatty degeneration of the thinker.

However, you say he is an impudent young man, and I infer that you have gone through the preliminaries of gentle scorn and such things as that. Now, what shall we do to make him fully understand that you do not want him to remain?

Perhaps you have such a thing as a younger brother about the house. If so, bring him in and let him toy with the young man a few hours. You can excuse yourself while you ostensibly put on your other dress, and if you delay long enough you can cause the young man a great deal of intense suffering. You can take the right kind of a younger brother, with inflammatory hair and white eyes and warts on his thumbs and season cracks in the backs of his hands, and if you properly "sick" the boy on his prey and fasten the door securely you can come back in an hour and do anything you want to with that young man. I know this to be true, for I have been the young man myself.

I have also been the boy.

OTHER INDIGNITIES.

I have known a young man who infested a house that way to be eradicated by means of very sad music. They do not die in the house.

Another plan would be to avoid laughing at his funny anecdotes. Wait till he gets through with his anecdote and looks up in your eyes for a twinkle of merriment. That is the time to refrain from twinkling. Wait till he gets to the nub of the joke, as it were, and pricks up his ears to listen for a wild burst of silvery laughter. That is the time to hang on to your silvery laughter. It will give him a pained expression of countenance, and you will see him soon after look at his watch. When he completes his story, suddenly wake up and ask him if that is all. Few men can endure this for over two weeks.

Of course there are other and more radical methods of accomplishing the result you wish, but these are the ones more common in the best society. I naturally supposed that you wanted the methods used in the best society, or you would have gone elsewhere instead of coming to me.

Should you finally wish to be more severe, however, you can invite a young girl to be present during the young man's stay. I would suggest that this young girl be a fluent talker on the subject of clothes. If you both keep the talk going pretty well while the young man looks at the album or gazes with a fixed stare through a stereoscope that hasn't any pictures in it, you will soon have his pachydermic pelt on the fence.

A BARE POSSIBILITY.

But there is a bare possibility that this young man is in love with you, and would think it humorous even if you were to fill him full of fine shot. In that case I do not know what you ought to do. Love is a strange missive. It goes where it is not sent and it refuses to go where it is sent.

If you could get him away by himself, it would be well enough, perhaps, to ask him if he loves you. That's the way I would do. The quicker a matter of that kind is disposed of the better. Ask him in a manly way if such is the case, and if he really does love you, and has reason to believe that you were paying attention to him all this time, you cannot in honor desert him now.

Do not be discouraged. Let me know how you get on with the suggestions I have made above and I am confident we will succeed.

Have you ever tried wearing a large, tall hat with a stuffed bluejay in it to the theatre and sitting in the seat just in front of him? Try it if you have not done so already, and if you do not get rid of him, as well as a great number of law abiding citizens, write me and I will suggest something else.

Yours, truly, BILL NYE.

—Boston Globe.

Stoves in Germany.

German stoves, by the way, are of a large, cumbrous size, resemble a furnace in shape, but are anything else in reality. One can never catch a glimpse of flame, and from their nature, if heated in the morning, begin drawing in the afternoon. Their merit lies in the fact that they preserve a room at a uniform temperature, without allowing it to become hot. The favorite attitude is to lean up against them, to ascertain whether it is heated or not, as there is no possible danger of scorching. The white color of the porcelain is in striking contrast to the dark iron cast of ours, and, looking something like an old fashioned cupboard, a stranger would never recognize a stove in one until the fact is mentioned. In parts of the empire, particularly in the Rhine district, the American stove is being rapidly introduced, in spite of the fact that the average critic declares our stoves—as most of our practices looking to comfort—to be very unhealthy.—Cor. Charleston News.

An Interesting Insect.

The insect was of a bright emerald green color, three inches long. It had a face like a death's head, with large protruding eyes, which it rolled about in a most comical manner. Its fore legs resembled arms with hands, which it held up on either side of its face like a horrified old woman. Altogether it is most ludicrous. It is called by the inhabitants the "Hottentot God." The Caffres are very superstitious about it, believing that it is the forerunner of death.—Durban Letter.

A Single Track Railroad.

A man with "an idea," who is going up and down New York trying to put it into permanent execution, is ex-Congressman E. Moody Boynton, of Newburyport, Mass. His project is a single track railroad to be run by an engine built on the principle of a bicycle. He has worked the plan out in minute details and claims to be able to demonstrate its practicability to the last degree.—New York Tribune.

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Mr. John Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Mrs. Caroline Asten, Astoria, N. Y., says: "Last winter I ran down so rapidly from malaria that I would faint away sitting in a chair. I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. I sing it three weeks I was well. It caused a general getting up of my nature. I think but for Kaskine I should be dead."

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

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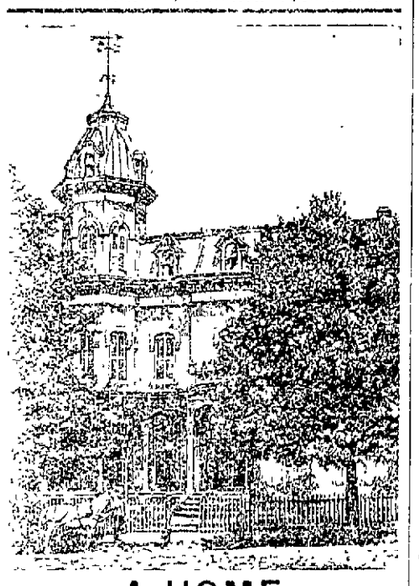

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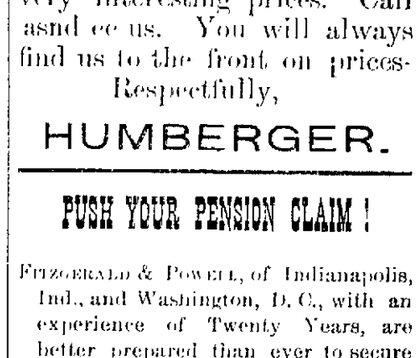

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COMMENCEMENT DAY.

FIFTEEN GRADUATES LEAVE THE HIGH SCHOOL.

A Review of the Exercises That Took Place Last Night in the High School Hall—Two Essays.

Wednesday was commencement day, and for the first time since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the temperature was not only pleasant but endurable. As usual a crowd and confusion defied all the efforts of the watchful ushers to produce order, but gradually those who could not get in dropped away, and everything passed off smoothly. It was a fine audience, and in accordance with the recently established custom, it left the bouquets which mean nothing at home, so that those who came to enjoy the event did so in peace and quiet.

A large star, whose rays radiated in every direction, surrounded by the words "We gather to scatter," was hung over the middle of the stage, and under it sat the boys and girls of the Massillon high school, each arrayed in garments of state, and helping to form a living picture full of beauty, intelligence, and good health.

The evening was full of innovations. There were no flowers, and there was music,—this latter remark with all due respect to former classes. The Harmonia orchestra was present, and under Prof. Baer's efficient leadership made the orchestral selections very enjoyable. And then, there was a salutatory, something never before known in connection with our high school, which was earned by a young lady who came so near reaching Miss McIsaac's high average that she barely missed it. The essays were all good, and they were short.

The school marched up about 8 o'clock, each one making frantic efforts to look unconcerned and succeeding in exposing the effort admirably. Will they pardon the remark? The Rev. Edward L. Kemp offered an impressive invocation, and after an excellent overture the exercises proper began. Miss Bertha Seaman delivered the salutatory, which was gracefully composed and well delivered. Miss Annie M. Smith's subject was "Cooking Clubs." Mankind has never denied that the road to its heart is by way of its stomach, and consequently remarks under such a head are listened to with interest. Charles E. Crone delivered a patriotic address upon "Strength in Union." He illustrated his topic very well and better than that, spoke so that every one could hear him. "The True Distinction in Society" was touched upon by Miss Lyda Bayliss. In her opinion there is a popular idea that to do any kind of manual labor is—well, if not a disgrace, something akin to it, and she also stated that contentment could be had without wealth. Possibly this is so. She pointed to Margaret Fuller as one distinguished without either wealth, beauty, or anything but her own strength of mind. And yet Margaret Fuller was far from being happy. Miss Bayliss' effort was received with much favor.

Miss Mame Huber, in her essay, "Habits of Authors," stated that there was a prevalent curiosity to know the personal traits of distinguished writers, and the way in which she spoke of Pope, Scott, Goldsmith and many others, proved that she was not devoid of that curiosity herself, but had turned it to advantage. Miss Everhard's paper "Athletic Exercise for Girls," is elsewhere published in full. It is certainly to be commended for its originality, and it must have been prepared with pleasure and interest, rather than as an irksome duty. Miss Nellie A. King reviewed Helen Hunt's remarkable book, "Ramona," at length, and made a stirring appeal for a better treatment of the Indian. Her delivery was very good indeed. "The Victories of Science," by Theodore M. Focke, brought out clearly the wonderful advantages we enjoy, and perhaps do not fully appreciate. He spoke of the advancement in the application of electricity, and said that the discovery of chloroform had done more than anything to alleviate the suffering of man. Miss Edith Alden went into the mysteries of "The Ministry of Mirth," and cleverly analyzed it. She believed that joy and laughter have much effect upon the health. Miss Lillian Bowman's essay upon "Impressions," was bright and interesting. She inclines to the idea that the first impressions, if not always right are usually so. "Gumption," is an American word, and it fits the American case exactly. Webster tried to define it and failed, but we all know what it means. Miss Carrie Millard strongly advocates it, and believes that it is needed to make our lives symmetrical. "A Plea for some old Fashions," by Miss Mary Ricks must have pleased the old people, for she thought that with the old style furniture we are now affecting, we might also adopt some of the old-style gallantry and reverence as well. She thought the generation deficient in its respect for the opinions of its elders. She concluded that this was an age of progress, but evidently thinks that there is such a thing as progressing too fast. Charles H. Gise delivered an historical oration "1787," a year which brought forth so much that bore upon our States. In that year the ordinance regulating the great Northwest Territory, including Ohio, was passed. It was a model document in its way, giving to us the right of trial by jury, the writ of *habeas corpus*, and it prohibited slavery.

Miss Myrtie F. Lieghley's humorous essay will be found in its entirety elsewhere. It made people laugh, and that without effort. Its interest is because of the local hits, but the use of the language is very good, of itself. Chief interest always centers in the valedictorian. After telling about "The Ayrshire Ploughman," Bobby Burns, and reciting some Scotch poetry, quite well too, Miss Jessie McIsaac made the customary farewell address. All who had shared in the school work were mentioned, and she was given the hearty applause she so well deserved.

Before presenting the diplomas Professor Jones gave a short history of the class. Entering the high school its members numbered twenty-six, of whom fifteen completed the course. He spoke of the pleasant relations that had always existed between pupil and teacher. "The mind grows by its own activity," quoted he, and he hoped that though the door had only been opened, that now possessing the power to learn, they would go on and each be what the world most needs, true every-day men and women.

And then came congratulations and partings, in the hall below. The younger classes went home with light hearts to enjoy the long vacation, but the fifteen left with that nameless load, that always comes when school days end, and in one day, boys and girls change into men and women.

Athletic Exercises for Girls.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense
Lie in three words—health, peace and competence.

Were it not for the rhyme, this couplet might read: Reason's whole pleasure and all the joys of sense, lie in one word, health; for without it the "feast of reason" cannot be enjoyed, competence cannot be gained, and where these are lacking peace cannot be found.

To acquire this desirable possession one cannot sit supinely down and count upon inherited health but the muscles must be developed and strengthened by actual use. Men naturally do this, but unfortunately for women, particularly women in the upper classes of society, it has been considered the proper thing to be incapable of physical endurance, to be as the song has it, "pretty in the face and small in the waist," and such will without doubt, be left behind in the race of life.

However, much more attention is given to the physical development of girls now than formerly, and the results are becoming manifested in in various ways. Fashion does not now compel a woman to crowd herself into a much smaller compass than nature intended. Boston fashions call for broad common sense shoes and clothes made to fit the woman not the woman to fit the clothes.

Gymnasia are now connected with all colleges for women, as well as those for men, so that the mental culture may not too far exceed the physical. Thus young ladies have no excuse for ill health from over working the brain and neglecting the exercises of the muscular system.

The story books of fifty or one hundred years ago, are responsible for much of the sentimental nonsense existing in the minds of young people, by endeavoring to instil into them the pernicious belief, that woman's greatest charm lies in her weakness. She shrieks in horror at the sight of a mouse; she falls into convulsions at the appearance of a snake, and calls upon the entire circle of her masculine friends to protect her from the attacks of the animal creation.

Doubtless, if girls had developed their muscles and were to defend themselves in any emergency, it would detract from the self-esteem of those men who, as disciples of Don Quixote, delight to sally forth for the relief of the distressed, defenseless ones, but the chivalrous instincts of men cannot be permitted to interfere with the physical development of women.

Not long ago we read of a woman passing successfully the required examinations and being appointed pilot on one of the Lake Champlain steamers. This position requires in addition to good judgement and the faculty of prompt decision, ready arms to control the wheel and a strong back that will not give out at the moment when most needed.

This is one instance of many, where good health and muscular development are put to practical use.

In every department of work success is dependent upon health; when that is broken down, ambition and aspiration have no force to guide them.

While no intelligent woman would exalt the physical above the mental attainments, yet the cultivation of one must accompany that of the other to acquire a sound mind in a sound body, for without a sound body, the mind, however brilliant, is hampered in its efforts to accomplish great things. Therefore look not to masculine strength to do for you what you can do for yourselves. Adopt the belief that it is unwomanly to be weak.

Strengthen your muscles by rowing, riding, by the use of clubs, bells, balls, by indulging in the various out-door amusements, which, to the credit of the present generation, are taking the place of the fancy work of our grandmother's days.

ETHEL R. EVERHARD.

Every-Day Massillon.

Behold it came to pass about the year of our Lord 1817, even when the village of Kendall had been rescued from the natives of the forest, there cometh James Duncan unto the brethren of the village. Stretching forth his hands he gazed upon the fields, forests, and the mighty river flowing to the sea, and, behold, they were good. So he pitched his tent among the Philistines, called by themselves the Kendalites, and provided an inheritance for his sons and daughters, even unto the third and fourth generations. And they came to the Sipponian creek, even on the south side, to seek for their flocks goodly pasture. They dwelt in this land throughout their years, and behold they built to themselves a saw-mill, and a mill wherein was ground the wheat. And Duncan said within his heart, "This place shall be called Duncan's Mills forever, for here have I built to me mills."

A canal divided the land, and the land was filled with swamps and hills, and people from the tribes around about came and lifted up their eyes, and behold it was a land well watered and rich, so here they pitched their tents.

Then the heart of the wife of Duncan was filled with pride, and she sent forth a command unto all the tribes, saying, "We will call this place no more the 'Mills of Duncan,' but after the French Bishop, Massillon, shall it be called." And it was so. Thus it came to pass in the year of our Lord 1825, there was a gathering of the chief men of the tribe, and they made plans for the city; yea, even the height, length and breadth thereof, and the city and its inhabitants have been spreading abroad unto the present generation.

It seemed good to the people in 1882 to make Prince Samuel ruler; but behold, when he had reigned two years a political tribe called by the people Democrats, usurped the throne of Prince Samuel and raised in his place King Josiah and his brethren.

Behold these two were wise, and many good works were done in their reigns, such as had never been done before.

And among these good works was the building of roads and causing the water to flow to the dwelling place of each inhabitant of the land.

Now, I say unto you, O Massillonians, rejoice because of your beautiful city, which hath in its midst extensive parks. Verily, verily, I say unto you that even Paris with all its glory hath not a park like these. Concerning the beauties of these parks too much cannot be written, and again I say unto you that they are much beloved by the canine tribe, because herein they find a natural bank whereunto they bring bones and all things dear to the canine heart. And the parks have many walks and stately trees wherein the fowls of the air build their nests. And it came to pass that there was a wall around the park many cubits high and many cubits wide, and when in 1884, there was a famine of boxes and barrels, then came the sinful youths of the land and said within their hearts, "Let us take these walls and offer them as a sacrifice to Zeus; because we have a victory over our enemies." Then the chief priests and rulers, perceiving that which had been done, seized the youth and led them before Prince Samuel, who was sore wroth, but he relented in his heart and said, "Go and sin no more."

Now behold when people of other tribes enter into the gates of this city they say, "How wonderful is this place; herein is the King of Smoke honored." For within the walls of this city, between the rising up and going down of the sun, are brought forth thirteen hundred and thirty-three cigars and the number burnt daily as a sacrifice to appetite is scarcely less.

Now the chief men of the tribe looking abroad beheld that for many years much natural gas had been wasted in the land, so they said to one another, "Let us dig, perhaps it will come to pass that we will find plenty of it stored for future days;" but as to whether or not it will be found future chronicles will tell.

The musicians of Massillon are many, and on the evening of the sixth day of each week a band of them, called by the people the Harmonia, do strike the lyre and the cymbal in an unrivaled manner in the aforementioned park. And this night they furnish sweet strains to enliven the closing acts of the class of 1887.

MYRTIE F. LIEGHLEY.

Gun Club Shoot.

The following score was made at the regular badge shoot of the Rod and Gun Club, on Wednesday afternoon:

	Singles.	Doubles.
J. H. Hunt	10	8
F. A. Brown	17	5
H. W. Loeffler	13	5
O. Uhlendorf	12	5
D. Reed	14	7
F. A. Shammack	12	7
Josiah Clutz	14	5
G. Dobson	16	5
Ph. Blumenschein	13	—
H. J. Crowley	2	—
J. Lutz	7	—
J. R. Ryden	11	1
Theo. Focke	5	2
A. Boerner	6	—

Miners' Wages.

COLUMBUS, O., June 20.—Chris. Evans, president of the Hocking Valley district, and secretary of the Miners' State Association, passed through this city to-night en route to Indianapolis to attend the national conference of miners and operators. He states that the Illinois operators are not willing to pay the advance in wages agreed upon at the last conference, and this question will be discussed and finally acted upon. Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania are in favor of granting the increase, and if nothing else can be done will pay the price agreed upon and allow Illinois operators a short time to catch up. Natural gas, he says, is beginning to have a perceptible effect upon the coal trade. The coal that formerly went to Pittsburg has been forced to seek other markets. While the Findlay boom has not yet made any inroads on the coal business, he fears that by the withdrawal of manufacturing establishments from other places the operators will be effected.

For the Information of Teachers.

The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg will sell excursion tickets to Chicago and return on July 5th to 12th, 1887, for the annual meeting of the National Educational Association. Return coupons will be good until July 18th. Special extension of time for return trip can be arranged at the meeting through W. D. Parker, superintendent of Transportation. The Pennsylvania Lines, operated by the Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company and Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, control direct and short routes to Chicago. The fare for the Teachers' Convention will be as low as via other routes. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Parlors Cars and comfortable day coaches run through on all express trains, landing passengers in the Union Passenger Station in the heart of the city. Before making final arrangements you will find it worth while to call upon or address the nearest ticket agent of the above named lines or Mr. C. L. Kimball, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

Oldest Mason in Ohio Dead.

RIPLEY, O., June 23.—Capt. James Carr, aged ninety-three years, died at 2 o'clock this morning. He was born in Pennsylvania, and moved to Ripley in 1797. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was the oldest Mason in Ohio. He was made a Mason in 1816 at St. Clairsville, now Decatur, Brown county.

Quite an Accident.

As Mr. John List was driving in from the country yesterday afternoon, the neck yoke of his wagon broke while coming down the hill at the Bender farm, which started the horses to running down the hill, and throwing Mr. List out, breaking his collar bone and bruising him generally. He succeeded, however, in holding on to the horses, after being dragged quite a distance.

What the Canton Club Says.

The Canton Repository of Saturday contains the following, in reference to the tri-city match held in this city on Friday:

Captain Clark says the members of the Canton club speak in the highest terms of the generous hospitality of the Massillon club. While their defeat was something unexpected, they take it with a good grace and will wait for another day. When they went to Massillon, and until after the shooting commenced, they supposed the targets were Peoria birds and as they had been shooting at these only this season the change was a surprise, which disconcerted them a little. Still they do not grumble about that and admit that as a club they should be ready to shoot all targets. The Canton and Wooster teams were entertained and furnished dinner at the Hotel Conrad. A return match will be shot at the Canton range on Friday the 24th, when the compliment will be returned with interest.

Before the Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The hearing in the case of the Burton Stock Car company against northwestern and western railroads, was continued at interstate commerce commission headquarters to-day. H. B. Stone, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, was examined. In his testimony he declared that the successful operation of the road demanded that it should use its own stock cars. The traffic in live stock was entirely from the west to the east. The company cars could be utilized for transporting some kinds of freight on return trips from the east to the west, but the Burton cars could not, and in this respect the company cars were superior to the Burton cars.

The Codicil Couldn't Stand.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A sealed verdict was returned yesterday in the case of Harriet Bass and J. Bass against Olive Beal and Nelson Beal, which was tried before Judge Harker. Mrs. Bass sought to set aside the will of her father, Madison Beal, which was executed on March 24, 1874, on the ground that fraud was practiced by the defendants. The will bequeathed a portion of the estate to complainants, while the codicil disinherited complainants and gave the entire estate to Olive Beal, who claims to be the widow, and Nellie Beal, who says she is the adopted daughter of deceased. The jury found that the will was proper, but that the codicil, which entirely cut off complainants, could not stand.

Getting the Sentiment of the G. A. R.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Gen. D. P. Grier, of St. Louis, chairman of the general executive committee of the G. A. R. encampment at St. Louis next September, who is at present in this city, said last night that he was here to ascertain the sentiment of the G. A. R. men on the statement that the encampment is to be run for political purposes. He believes he has succeeded in convincing all that there was no such notion as that when President Cleveland was asked to visit St. Louis. He said that President Cleveland had been asked to visit the encampment, not as a reviewing officer, but merely as an honored spectator and guest. J. G. Blaine was asked to attend at the same time.

Prize Fight Declared Off.

CLEVELAND, O, June 23.—The proposed fight between Mervin Thompson, "The Cleveland Thunderbolt," and Jack King, "The McKeesport Pet" heavy weight, which was to have taken place last night, has been declared off. When the time for the battle arrived there were less than fifty people in the house and King refused to fight for the money represented, about $100. Thompson signified his willingness to have the fight go on, the winner to take all the gate receipts, but King declared he would not fight for less than $250, and as that amount was not forthcoming, the affair had to be given up. Thompson now wants to meet Killen, Cardiff or Kilrain.

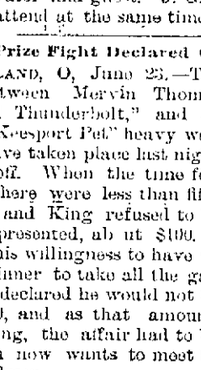
Systematizing the Oleo. Business.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The internal revenue bureau proposes to establish a laboratory for the detection of oleomargarine in Chicago, to be followed by others at Cincinnati and St. Louis, where shall be made tests for the whole western and northwestern portions of the country. There is a large increase of business, and it will be found necessary to establish bureaus in different parts of the country to do this work. Dr. Louis Starkei, the chemist of the bureau, will have charge of the work.

Terrible Work of a Lunatic.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 23. — James Carey, a farmer of Union county, yesterday while intoxicated attacked Rufus Smith, his father-in-law, with a shovel. Then he beat his wife so badly that her recovery is doubtful. An attempt at suicide has rendered Carey insensible, and his death is momentarily expected. The murderer has been insane at times for some years, but was not considered dangerous.

ROYAL



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(See NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH BULLETIN—*Supplement No. 6, page 33*, Washington, D. C.)

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(See report to the COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, Ottawa (seat of government), Canada, April 3rd, 1885.)

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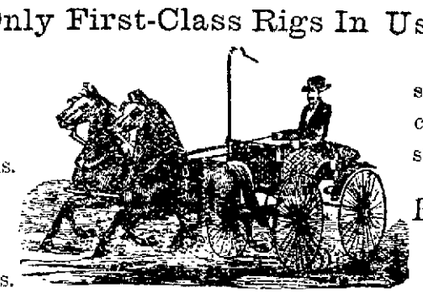

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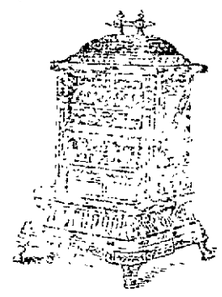

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